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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1067)

Name of Candidate	HIMADREE KAUSHIK		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH.	Registration Number	10605
Center	ORN	Date	11/9/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
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8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, Ist Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. What is the role that opposition plays in a democracy like India? In this context, discuss whether our Parliament can benefit from a shadow cabinet. **(150 words)** **10**

भारत जैसे लोकतंत्र में विपक्ष क्या भूमिका निभाता है? इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या हमारी संसद छाया मंत्रिमंडल (शैडो कैबिनेट) से लाभान्वित हो सकती है।

In Indian polity opposition is defined as the single largest party apart from that forming the government in Lok Sabha or State Legislative Assembly also holding 10% of the seats.

ROLE OF OPPOSITION:

① Check of the legislative on the Executive

② Ensuring the government enjoys majority by means like NO CONFIDENCE MOTION.

③ Keeping a check on government via QUESTION HOUR, ZERO HOUR and various motions

④ Leader of the Opposition (LOP) has same rank as a Minister.

⑤ Role of LOP in various appointments

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like Central Vigilance Commissioner, NHRC members.

⑥ A convention of Public Accounts Committee being headed by opposition member has developed.

SHADOW CABINET: like in the UK. where each minister has a counter part in opposition with LOP being an alternate Prime Minister

Benefit of Shadow Cabinet in India:

① Provides an alternative to the present government.

② Each member can keep closer check on respective ministers

③ Greater role of Opposition in Executive Accountability.

WAY FORWARD

Shadow Cabinet can aid in a CONSTRUCTIVE VOTE OF NO CONFIDENCE system developing in event of no confidence motion.

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2. Where there is a right, there is a remedy. In this context, discuss the nature and significance of writs in India with adequate examples. **(150 words) 10**

जहाँ अधिकार है, वहाँ उपचार भी है। इस संदर्भ में, यथोचित उदाहरणों के साथ भारत में रिटों की प्रकृति और महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए।

The right to Constitutional Remedies is provided for in Article 32 of the Constitution which empowers Supreme Court to issue Writs for violation of Fundamental Rights. Similar power is given to High Courts under Article 226

NATURE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF WRITS

① HABEUS CORPUS : 'to have the body' against unlawful detention by public or private entity. Thus it ensures remedy for Article 22

② QUO WARRANTO : 'by what authority' questions an individual's claim

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to a public office.

(3) CERTIORARI: 'to be certified': requiring transfer of case from judicial/quasi-judicial body

(4) MANDAMUS: 'we command' issued by court to order a lower court to perform duties

(5) PROHIBTION: to prevent a lower court or quasi-judicial authority from an act.

SIGNIFICANCE:

① Ensures implimentation of Fundamental Rights in part III of Constitution

② High Courts can issue Writs for all matters Eg Right to Property under Article 300A.

Dr Ambedkar stressed on importance of Article 32 and called it the most important Right without which other rights are futile.

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3. Enumerate the objectives of NITI Aayog. Also, discuss the performance of this body since its inception and suggest measures to make it more effective. **(150 words)** **10**

NITI आयोग के उद्देश्यों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। साथ ही, इसकी स्थापना के बाद से इस निकाय के प्रदर्शन की चर्चा कीजिए एवं इसे और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के उपाय सुझाइये।

NITI Aayog replaced Planning Commission as the Apex Body for Planning in the country. as had been recommended by Rangarajan Committee as well.

OBJECTIVES:

① POLICY PRESCRIPTION: NITI functions as a Think Tank, carrying out research and giving direction to policy makers.

② CO-OPERATIVE FEDERALISM: to be achieved via greater Centre-State Coordination as well as co-ordination between the states.

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③ FACILITATING DECENTRALIZATION : NITI conducts state-specific research thereby building capacity of states for EVIDENCE BASED Policy Making.
Eg constructing state specific Health Index

④ CREATE INTER-DEPARTMENTAL COORDINATION amongst Ministries

MEASURES TO INCREASE EFFECTIVENESS:

① Presentation of reports to Parliament
② Creating separate units for States to increase decentralization
③ Greater public participation via involving people in policy making.
④ Use of NITI resources in analysing bills via Parliamentary Standing Committees.
⑤ Greater coordination with ECONOMIC ADVISORY COUNCIL

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4. In view of the political class's inability to develop and maintain conventions relating to the appropriate use of Article 356, the Supreme Court's decision in the Bommai case provided much needed clarity. Comment. (150 words) 10

अनुच्छेद 356 के उचित उपयोग से संबंधित परिपाटी विकसित करने और उसे बनाए रखने में राजनीतिक वर्ग की अक्षमता को देखते हुए, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा बोम्मई वाद में दिए गए निर्णय ने अत्यावश्यक स्पष्टता प्रदान की है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Article 356 provides for 'President's Rule' or 'Constitutional Emergency' when there is a 'breakdown of constitutional machinary'. The frequent use of Article 356 led to BOMMAI JUDGEMENT which specified:

① The majority of a Legislative Assembly must first be tested on the floor.

② The decision of President can be questioned in court based on mala-fide

③ Use of Article 356 is not justified due to breakdown of Administrative

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Machinary

(4) Adequate chance must be given to State government to respond first

(5) SC specified when it would be justified for Governor to request Article 356 be imposed. (in case of hung assembly, breakdown of constitutional machinary and subvention).

OTHER JUDGEMENT:

BUTA SINGH CASE : SC specified that Governor's report needs to be inquired into.

Various Committees like Punchhi Committee (2002) and Sarkaria Committee have re-iterated these facts. These guide the use of Article 356 Eg. Imposition of President's rule in Uttarakhand in 2016.

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5. Press freedom and good governance are not mutually exclusive. They support each other while promoting a country's economic and human development. Comment. **(150 words)** 10

प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता और सुशासन परस्पर अपवर्जी नहीं हैं। देश के आर्थिक और मानव विकास को प्रोत्साहित करते हुए ये एक-दूसरे को समर्थन प्रदान करते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Good governance includes transparency, people's participation and accountability all of which can be facilitated by an independent and freely functioning press.

ROLE OF PRESS IN ENSURING GOOD GOVERNANCE:

① Reducing corruption: press can expose corruption in public institutions thus increasing transparency

② Exposing private malpractices: for instance Indians involved in Panama Papers thus putting pressure on government to amend its

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Liberalised Remittance Scheme.

③ Increasing People's Participation:
in cases like Net Neutrality Press played an important role in mobilizing public opinion.
Similarly government's support to Press Freedom can aid in campaigns such as Swachh Bharat.

However certain practices like Sting Operations, Media trials and Fake News present governance challenges.

WAY FORWARD:
National Commission on Reviewing Working of Constitution (NCRWC) recommends Freedom of Press to be included explicitly under Article 19

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6. SHGs have succeeded in delivering financial inclusion, but for them to evolve as viable business enterprise requires a different approach. Analyse in the context of the twin goals of rural growth and promotion of women's entrepreneurship. **(150 words)** **10**

SHGs ने वित्तीय समावेशन प्रदान करने में सफलता प्राप्त की है, लेकिन उनके लिए व्यवहार्य व्यापार उद्यम के रूप में विकसित होने के लिए एक भिन्न दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता है। ग्रामीण विकास और महिला उद्यमिता के संवर्द्धन के जुड़वाँ लक्ष्यों के संदर्भ में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Self-Help Groups aid in financial inclusion by:

① Opening of bank account for members
② Inculcating regular saving habits.
③ Extending credit and creating a system of regular repayment.
④ Creating a natural insurance by joint liability of members.

SHG AS VIABLE BUSINESS MODEL FOR WOMEN'S ENTREPRENEURSHIP:

① Skill development: to enable women to undertake income generating activities.

② Ensuring loans disbursed aren't used for consumption purposes

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③ Better marketing of products to help rural women connect to sources of demand.

④ Ensure sound microfinance as interest rates are often found to be very high

SOURCE OF RURAL GROWTH:

① Mobilizing SHGs for activities like MID-DAY MEAL SCHEME (MDMS) for preparing food thus achieving both.

② Extending SHGs beyond women to other vulnerable sections: SC/ST/disable

③ Linking SHGs to allied activities of agriculture to increase value addition in agriculture. Eg. food industry

WAY FORWARD

SHGs can be utilized to increase female labour force participation rate which has slowed down due to lack of adequate jobs

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7. The focus of higher education in India has been on a select few Central or autonomous institutions where as the ones in states remain neglected. Commenting on the statement, highlight the significance of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) in this context. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में उच्च शिक्षा का ध्यान कुछ चुनिंदा केंद्रीय या स्वायत्त संस्थानों पर केंद्रित रहा है, जबकि राज्यों में स्थित संस्थान उपेक्षित रहे हैं। इस कथन पर टिप्पणी करते हुए, इस संदर्भ में राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (RUSA) के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Higher education in India is severely restrained by: access, regional disparity, institutional capacity with Central and autonomous institutions being prime focus.

SIGNIFICANCE OF RUSA:

① Creating larger number of state affiliated institutions

② Bridging gap between urban and rural areas to higher education.

③ Greater standardisation of courses, teaching methodology and examination process.

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(4) Transforming higher education institutes into centres of research.

(5) Ensuring access to vulnerable sections like SCs and STs.

(6) Helping states in formulating norms for entrance.

(7) Stress on building capacity in terms of faculty and infrastructure

RUSA is a centrally sponsored scheme with funds coming from centre (60% for all states and 90% for SCs) and substantial autonomy.

WAY FORWARD

To achieve target of 32% gross enrollment rate in higher education substantial funding would be required which can be leveraged from CSR.

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8. Discuss the role played by PRIs in political empowerment of women. Also, suggest measures to further increase their political participation. **(150 words)** **10**

महिलाओं के राजनीतिक सशक्तिकरण में PRIs (पंचायती राज संस्थाएं) द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उनकी राजनीतिक भागीदारी को और अधिक बढ़ाने के उपाय सुझाइए।

The 73rd Constitutional Ammendment provides for reservation of 33% seats for women representatives. 16 states have voluntarily increased this to 50%.

PRIs help in political empowerment of women by:

① Greater representation as member and head of Panchayat.

② Bringing issues related to women to the fore Eg. Anganwadi Centres being adequately equipped

③ Awareness generation amidst women regarding their rights

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and entitlements.

④ SOLVING AGENCY PROBLEM : gives women greater decision making power.

⑤ BEHAVIOUR CHANGE : presence of women in Panchayat serves as positive motivation for rest of the women.

⑥ Provisions regarding minimum educational qualifications ensure greater literacy.

MEASURES TO INCREASE PARTICIPATION:

① Generating awareness regarding roles of female panchayat members

② Appointing female Gram Sevaks to ensure greater interaction and awareness generation.

③ Educating male members as well regarding role of females

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9. What is Strategic Autonomy? Critically examine the elements of such a policy in India's contemporary foreign policy in the context of recent developments. **(150 words)** **10**

रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता क्या है? हाल के घटनाक्रमों के संदर्भ में भारत की समकालीन विदेश नीति में ऐसी नीति के तत्वों का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Strategic Autonomy refers to the ability of a country to make decisions independent of any foreign influence. It implies not being forced by economic, trade, multilateral organisation or a treaty. India's strategic autonomy is rooted in very beginning: Non Aligned Movement where it remained outside coercive influence of USA or USSR.

STRATEGIC AUTONOMY IN INDIA'S CONTEMPORARY FOREIGN POLICY:

① Military and Defense.

- India's diversified arms import

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basket : Russia, Israel, France, USA ensure strategic independence.

② Energy needs : despite 60% coming from West Asia substantial diversification : Iran, Saudi, UAE, Oman.

③ Trade: with a $59 bn deficit with China there is some amount of dependence.

④ Influence of USA : signing of COMCASA, inclusion in Quadilateral Group has brought up question of USA's influence on India's foreign policy.

WAY FORWARD.

Indian Prime Minister stressed on India's strategic independence at Shangrila Dialogue in 2018 by re-enforcing India's faith in multi-lateralism and consensus orientation

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10. IBSA and BRICS are both examples of India's quest for multialignment, however there are key differences in their orientation. Discuss in the context of the relevance of these groupings for India. **(150 words) 10**

IBSA और BRICS दोनों भारत के बहुपक्षीय संरेखण (मल्टीएलाइन्मेंट) की तलाश के उदाहरण हैं, हालांकि उनके अभिविन्यास में मौलिक अंतर है। भारत के लिए इन समूहों की प्रासंगिकता के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

BRICS and IBSA are both important for India from different perspectives:

	BRICS	IBSA.
COMPOSITION	Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa	India, Brazil South Africa.
NATURE OF MEMERS	Diverse politically and socially	democratic, (multi-party) multi-cultural, multi-ethnic countries
KEY AREAS OF FOCUS	· International financing (New Development Bank) for infrastructure, trade etc.	· Increased South-South Cooperation for achieving developmental goals
UN SECURITY COUNCIL REFORMS	· 2 permanent members: Russia and China not supportive of reforms	Consensus on need for greater representation on UNSC.

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Thus while BRICS emerged as a platform due to growing influence of these countries in international sphere. It seeks to reach consensus on issues focused at economic development and certain common challenges like terrorism

RELEVANCE FOR INDIA : India has been biggest recipient of loans from BRICS bank (NDB).

IBSA on the other hand seeks to address developmental challenges via South-South Cooperation. The IBSA Trust Fund operates under aegis of UN to fund activities in developing countries.

RELEVANCE FOR INDIA : consensus on issues like CBDR (Common but Differential Responsibility), WTO, UNSC reforms.

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11. What are the various modes of Alternate Dispute Redressal (ADR) mechanisms available in India? Identifying the problems being faced by them, provide suggestions needed to increase their effectiveness. **(250 words)** **15**

भारत में उपलब्ध वैकल्पिक विवाद निवारण (ADR) तंत्र के विभिन्न रूप क्या हैं? इनके द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं की पहचान करते हुए, इनकी प्रभावशीलता बढ़ाने के लिए आवश्यक सुझाव प्रदान कीजिए।

Alternate Dispute Redressal refers to solving disputes without recourse to formal judicial channel.

ADR MECHANISMS IN INDIA:

① MEDIATION : Decisions reached by mutual agreement between parties. Mediator provides platform

greater involvement of intermedi-ary

② CONCILIATION : A common and mutually agreeable solution provided by authority serving as intermediate

greater involvement of intermedi-ary

more formal

③ ARBITRATION : Parties mutually agree to authority serving as

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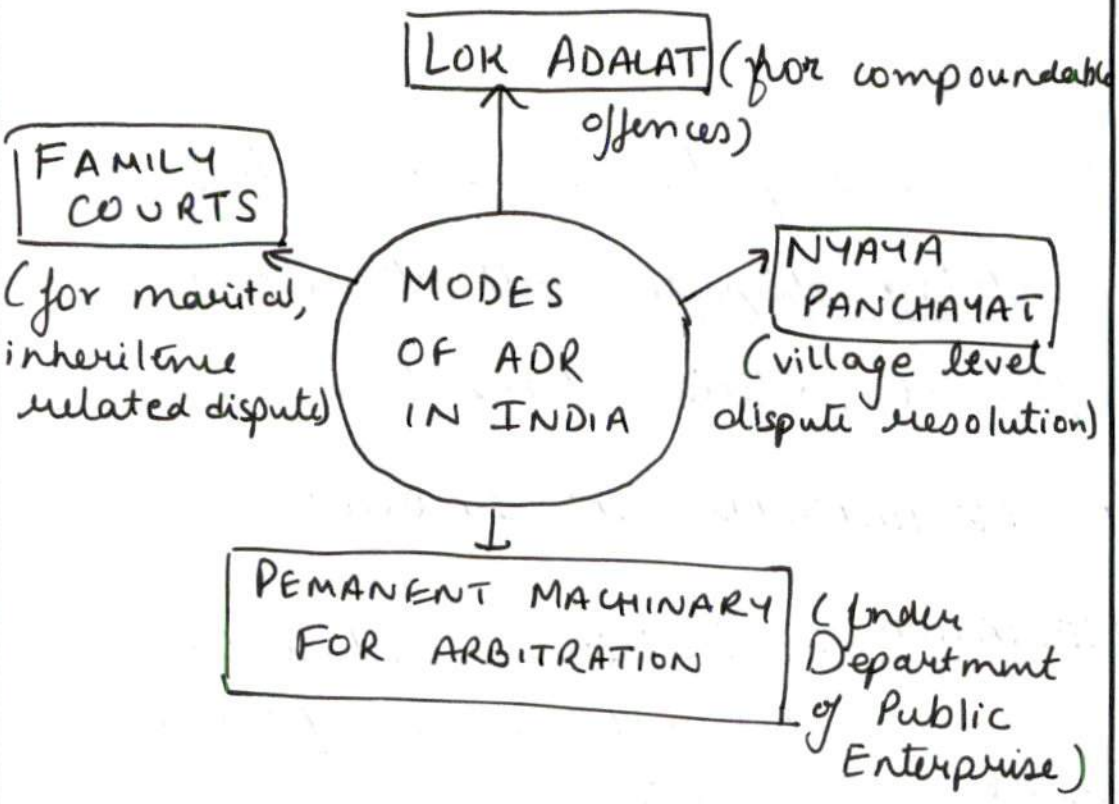
arbitrator who delivers a binding judgement.



<u>Problems being faced by ADR mechanisms in India:</u>

① <u>Limited capacity</u>: in terms of personnel. for handling large number of cases. Eg Lok Adalats handle cases related to public utilities which are very large in number.

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② Lack of uniformity in structure: with different modes being adopted by states effectiveness also differs greatly.

③ Qualification of arbitrators: due to lack of norms for appointment.

④ Absence of guidelines or SOP (Standard Operating Procedure) to be followed in each case.

MEASURES FOR IMPROVEMENT:

① The proposed Arbitration Council of India can serve as a central authority setting up norms and basis for appointment.

② Compulsary ADR in certain cases before they resort to formal judicial channels.

③ Binding ADR capability in other fields like commercial disputes etc.

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12. While the power to punish for the contempt of court is a much needed tool to protect the administration of justice from being maligned, it is time that it be relooked into. Critically analyse. **(250 words)** **15**

हालांकि न्यायालय की अवमानना के लिए दंडित करने की शक्ति न्याय के प्रशासन को निन्दा से बचाने के लिए बहुत ही आवश्यक उपकरण है, लेकिन समय आ गया है कि इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाए। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The Supreme Court serves as a 'Court of Record' under Article 129 which empowers it to punish for contempt of court for itself as well as lower courts. Similar powers are vested in High court.

IMPORTANCE FOR ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE:

① CIVIL CONTEMPT: enables a court to punish an entity for defying court's order Eg. failure to appear when summoned.

② CRIMINAL CONTEMPT: enables a court for punishing anyone who attempts to 'lower the authority of the court' by maligning it.

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③ Contempt provisions enable the judiciary to maintain the dignity and authority of the institution

④ It ensures public faith and trust is maintained.

⑤ Ensures no wilful disobeying of the court's order take place.

NEED TO REVIEW:

① Conflict with Article 19(1): Freedom of 'speech and expression'

② Genuine criticism of judiciary is curtailed.

③ Supreme Court observed in 2018 the increasing number of contempt cases leading to 'burdening of judiciary' thus asking law commission to review contempt provisions.

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OBSERVATIONS OF LAW COMMISSION:

① Substantial safeguards are available to Article 19 in form of only 'Reasonable Restrictions'

② Numerous judicial precedents have ensured contempt provisions are not misused.

WAY FORWARD:

① NCWRC has recommended that powers of contempt only be limited to Supreme Court and High Court.

② Judicial Restraint should be used voluntarily to limit resorting to punishing for Contempt of Court.

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13. Criminalisation of politics remains a key concern for the Indian political system. In this context, analyse the role played by the Supreme Court and Election Commission over the years. Also, in what ways can the media play a positive role? **(250 words)** **15**

राजनीति का अपराधीकरण भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था के लिए चिंता का एक प्रमुख विषय बना हुआ है। इस संदर्भ में, विगत वर्षों में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय और निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, किस प्रकार मीडिया एक सकारात्मक भूमिका का निर्वाह कर सकता है?

Criminalisation of politics refers to increased participation of individuals with criminal antecedents in electoral process. It is closely linked with use of money power and muscle power. It has been calculated that as of 2018 36% MPs and MLAs had criminal cases against them.

SUPREME COURT ROLE

ADR Case: The supreme court made it compolsary for candidates to disclose any criminal antecedents when contesting elections.

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② 2014 Ruling of Apex Court requires all pending criminal cases against legislators to be concluded within 1 year.

③ Special Benches have been constituted in order to comply with the Supreme Court Ruling.

④ LILY THOMAS CASE: deletes discriminatory Section 8(4) of RPA, 1951

ELECTION COMMISSION.

① The EC helps by creating awareness regarding backgrounds of candidates.

② The operation of MCOC: Model Code of Conduct insures minimising of criminal activity during elections.

③ The election commission has power to cancel candidature under Section 8(A) of Representation of

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People Act 1951 for criminal offenses related to electoral offenses.

(4) Article 234 empowers the Election Commission to undertake all measures to ensure free and fair elections.

WAY FORWARD:

① The Second Administrative Reforms Committee (2004) recommends that after framing of charges of criminal nature the accused should be disqualified from contesting in elections.

② The reversal of JAN CHOWKIDAR verdict of Supreme Court debarring undertrials should be reconsidered.

ROLE OF MEDIA: ① Creating awareness regarding criminal antecedents of candidates ② Highlighting pendency of cases against legislators. ③ Fair and non-partisan treatment of incumbent government.

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14. Highlight, in brief, the mandate of the National Commission for Minorities (NCM). Identify the different challenges that the commission faces and suggest measures to address them. **(250 words)** **15**

संक्षेप में, राष्ट्रीय अल्पसंख्यक आयोग (NCM) के अधिदेश पर प्रकाश डालिए। आयोग द्वारा सामना की जा रही विभिन्न चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए और उनके समाधान करने के उपाय सुझाइए।

National Commission for Minorities is a Statutory body created to Safeguard rights of minorities:

Article 29: Right to conserve language, culture

Article 30: Right of minorities to establish educational institutes

The mandate of NCM is to:

① Since the Constitution does not define minorities NCM protects rights of 6 identified religious minorities: Muslims, Sikhs, Parsis, Buddhists, Jains and Christians.

② It ensures the rights of minorities are protected and any provisions: legal or policy for them are

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implemented effectively.

③ Take up specific complaints of minorities and investigate the same.

④ Make suggestions to the government regarding furthering development of minorities.

CHALLENGES FACED BY NCM:

① Only concerned with religious minorities and not linguistic minorities.

② INDEPENDENCE :

i) Challenged due to mode of appointment : directly by government

ii) Dependence on Ministry for funds.

iii) Working under the line Ministry

③ DUPLICATION OF FUNCTIONING:

While NCM protects interest of

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minorities NCMEI (National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions) is concerned with accrediting institutes with minority status.

(4) Unlike National Commission of SC/ST NCM doesn't have a Constitutional status

(5) Required to submit periodic reports to government but not annual report to Parliament

MEASURES:

(1) Strengthening NCM institutionally by allowing it to function independent of ministry.

(2) Broad-based appointment of members like those of NHRC involving Prime Minister, Leader of Opposition, Speaker, Deputy Chairman.

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15. The recent decision of the government to open up positions at the senior levels in bureaucracy through lateral entry is an important but only small step in the direction of much needed reforms in the higher civil services. Analyse. **(250 words)** **15**

पार्श्व प्रवेश के माध्यम से नौकरशाही में वरिष्ठ स्तर के पदों को खोलने का सरकार का हालिया निर्णय उच्चतर सिविल सेवाओं में अति आवश्यक सुधारों की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण, किन्तु केवल एक छोटा-सा कदम है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The recruitment process for bureaucracy in India is that for a 'career based service' where only those appointed by UPSC join bureaucracy.

LATERAL ENTRY AT SENIOR LEVELS → implies opening up senior positions to private individuals, preferably senior managers or experts in their field.

ADVANTAGES :

① 'Specialists' are increasingly required due to changing nature of bureaucracy.

② Greater competition at senior levels can lead to higher efficiency.

③ Fresh exposure to people from private sector can bring a 'corporate culture'

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that is result oriented

④ Career based service can create 'status-quoist' and complacent tendencies.

WITH REFRENCE TO LATERAL ENTRY:

① NCWRC suggests lateral entry at positions above Joint Secretary.

② 2nd ARC suggests an alternate form of ~~spe~~ 'tenural' senior bureau-cracy which would include people from private sector and civil servants.

NEED FOR GREATER REFORM:

① Need for specialist: The 2nd ARC recommends all civil servants choose a specialization after 15 years

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of service and work in it thereafter.

② PERFORMANCE BASED INCENTIVES: to build efficiency and reward better performance.

③ ATTITUDINAL CHANGE: from process oriented to outcome oriented and encourage greater initiative.

④ Article 311: 2nd ARC as well as NCWRC recommend repealing the article while including safeguards provisions elsewhere.

⑤ Provision for compulsary retirement of officers who have under-performed.

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16. Identifying the broad contours of the 'Transformation of Aspirational Districts' programme, explain how it adopts a novel strategy to address backwardness. **(250 words)** 15

'आकांक्षी जिलों के रूपांतरण' कार्यक्रम की व्यापक रूपरेखा की पहचान करते हुए, व्याख्या कीजिए कि यह पिछड़ेपन से निपटने के लिए किस प्रकार नवीन रणनीति अपनाता है।

Transformation of Aspirational Districts program aims at identifying a set of most backward districts and focusing on their development.

① NITI AYOG identifies these districts based on indicators relating to health, education, nutrition, income, agriculture.

② Home Ministry has also identified a set of districts based on Left Wing Extremism (Naxalism) affected areas.

③ A central Joint Secretary level officer: 'Prabhari Officer' has been appointed for each district.

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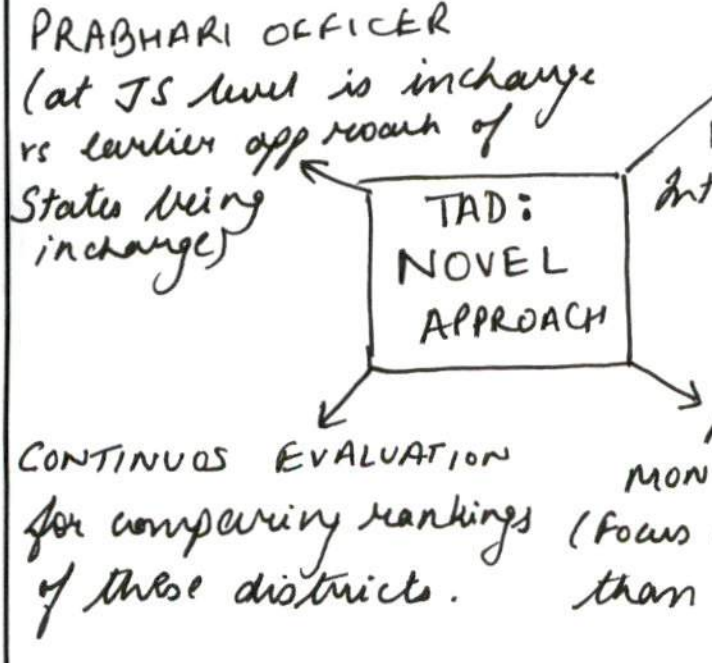
④ TAD program functions by synergising all schemes in a focused manner.

⑤ Continuous monitoring of progress made by these districts ensures a healthy competition between them.

⑥ The program seeks to increase living standards of people in these districts

⑦ They are supposed to serves as a model for development for others.



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Therefore Transformation of Aspirational Districts can help in bridging regional inequalities and serve as a model for rest to follow

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17. How did India fare on the Millennium Development Goals related to health? In this regard, identify the relevant Sustainable Development Goals and evaluate India's capacity to meet them. **(250 words)** **15**

स्वास्थ्य से संबंधित सहस्राब्दी विकास लक्ष्यों पर भारत का प्रदर्शन कैसा रहा? इस संबंध में, प्रासंगिक संधारणीय विकास लक्ष्यों की पहचान कीजिए और उन्हें पूरा करने में भारत की क्षमता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

India's performance with reference to MDGs was mixed with great progress on certain fronts and limited on others:

① CHILD MORTALITY: even though not halved over the time period IMR ~~it~~ lowered significantly to 42 in 2015 (37 presently)

② MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE: progress was relatively slow with India failing to meet target (MMR presently: 130).

③ HUNGER: the target was missed by a large margin reflected in high levels of child stunting and wasting

④ REDUCING MALARIA AND TB: India made maximum progress on this health related goal.

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The Sustainable Development Goals are to be achieved by 2030
Goal 3 focuses on Health

INDIA'S CAPACITY TO MEET SDGs:

① Limitations:

i) India spends only 1.4% of its GDP on Health thus severely constraining on capacity of funding.

ii) Doctor population ratio is under 1:1000 prescribed by WHO.

iii) Regional disparities in Infant Mortality Rate and Maternal Mortality Rate.

iv) Low incomes and insurance penetration limiting Universal Health Coverage.

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② Positives:

i) National Health Policy 2017 has set a target of 2.5% of GDP being spent on Health.

ii) AYUSHMAN BHARAT program with its National Health Protection Scheme can help in achieving Universal Health Coverage.

iii) The rate of institutional childbirths double between NFHS-3 and NFHS-4

iv) Universal Immunization Program is being implemented in Mission Mode.

v) Anganwadi centres and ASHA workers can be leveraged for achieving targets.

WAY FORWARD.

Comprehensive Health Index developed by NITI Ayog will ensure continuous evaluation of India's progress in achieving SDGs.

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18. What are the different rights recognized under the Forest Rights Act, 2006? Highlight the gaps in the implementation of community forest rights and community forest resource rights granted under the Forest Rights Act. Also, suggest measures to address the current scenario. **(250 words)** **15**

वन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2006 के अंतर्गत मान्यता प्राप्त विभिन्न अधिकार क्या हैं? वन अधिकार अधिनियम के अंतर्गत प्रदान किए गए सामुदायिक वन अधिकारों और सामुदायिक वन संसाधन अधिकारों के कार्यान्वयन में अंतरालों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, वर्तमान परिदृश्य को संबोधित करने के उपाय भी सुझाइए।

Forest Rights Act (2006) was enacted to recognize the rights of Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers.

RIGHTS RECOGNIZED BY FRA

① Land rights
② Right to collect Minor Forest Product
③ Traditional Rights over Indigenous Knowledge.
④ Right to Resettlement and Rehabilitation in case of displacement.

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GAPS IN IMPLIMENTATION

① Gram Sabha identifies these rights and ensures them but Gram Sabha itself is often not empowered enough to undertake this.

② FRA aimed at minimal role of forest department but in reality they have developed a veto over the decisions

③ Forest Rights Committee to be appointed by Gram Sabha seldom exists.

④ Rights require a residence over 3 generations or 75 years which is difficult to establish

⑤ Limit of four acres on land.

⑥ Women are not involved in decision making despite the fact that they account for 60-70% of collection of Minor Forest Product.

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MEASURES

① Empowering Gram Sabha by creating awareness about their rights under FRA

② Using the help of NGOs and civil society in awareness generation

③ Restructuring laws to ensure Forest Conservation Act (1980) isn't used to deny rights under FRA.

④ Rampant practice of forging of signatures needs to be stopped via mechanisms like external checks and audits.

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19. Progress in India-US ties has been accompanied by equally significant divergences on important issues. Examine in the context of recent developments. **(250 words)** 15

भारत-अमेरिका संबंधों में प्रगति समान रूप से महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों पर उल्लेखनीय असहमति के साथ हुई है। हाल के घटनाक्रमों के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए।

India-US bilateral ties reflect a 'Strategic Partnership' covering multiple aspects:

① TRADE: with US being second to only UK in terms of important destinations India has a trade surplus with US due to services exports

② DEFENSE AGREEMENTS: India has signed LEMOA and is considering signing COMCASA. These are logistic agreements. However their effect on India's strategic independence has lead to a criticism

③ USA's NEW INDO-PACIFIC POLICY
US has changed its Asia-Pacific strategy to Indo-Pacific strategy

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acknowledging India's role in it

④ USA's South Asia strategy centered around Afghanistan calls for a greater role of India.

⑤ INDIAN DIASPORA: in US forms a basis for India's soft power.

⑥ MIGRATION OF PROFESSIONALS: the stringent H1B and L1 Visa provisions will deter Indian professionals working in US

EXIT OF US FROM INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTION:

① PARIS AGREEMENT: affects India as we are committed to our commitments

② UNESCO: reduces international collaboration

③ TPP: Can serve as a positive for Indian Trade.

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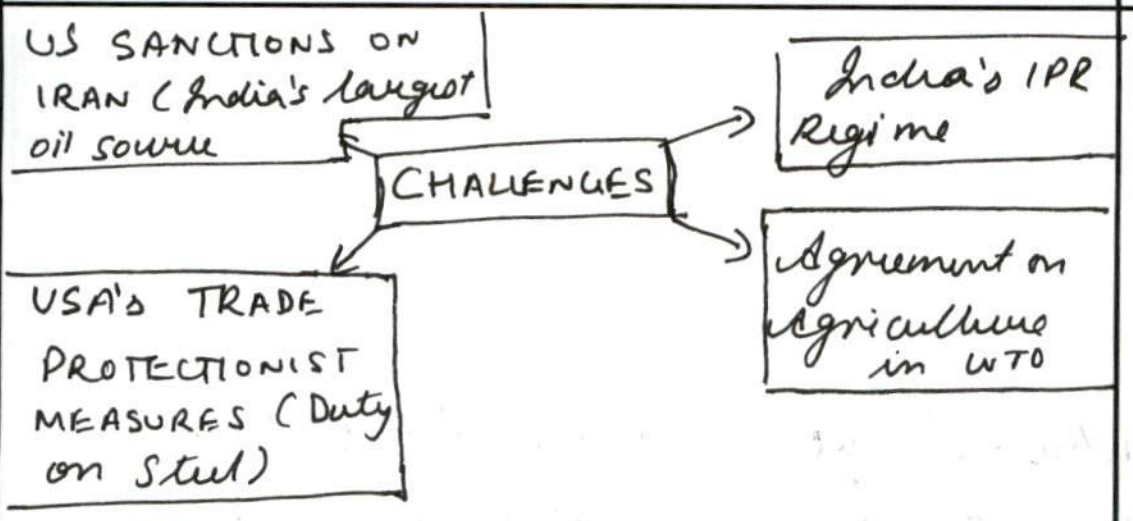

Thus the divergence between US and India is based on bilateral as well as multilateral relations.

However there are significant convergence eg participating together in Quadilateral group. (with Japan and Australia.

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20. Despite bonhomie, the structural differences between Indian and Israeli national security situations, their worldviews and absence of explicitly shared enemies limit stronger strategic rapprochement. Critically discuss.

(250 words) 15

सौहार्दपूर्ण संबंधों के बावजूद, भारतीय और इज़राइली राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा परिस्थितियों के मध्य संरचनात्मक अंतर, उनके वैश्विक दृष्टिकोण और स्पष्ट रूप से साझा शत्रुओं की अनुपस्थिति मजबूत रणनीतिक मैत्री को सीमित करती है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

India - Israel relations have been strengthening as evident from recent visit of Prime Minister Netyanahu.

DIFFERCES :

① Nuclear strategy : while India has a clear NO FIRST USE policy Israel doesn't

② India tries to balance its West Asian strategy on 3 pillars : Israel, Iran and Saudi Arabia which restricts its Israel strategy.

③ India was one of the first countries to support Palestine

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with whom Israel is in a constant conflict.

CONVERGENCE:

① Israel is becoming source of India's defense imports with Barak and MRSAM (Medium Range Surface to Air Missile)

② Israel's policy of technology transfer aligns with India's objectives under Make in India

③ Drip irrigation and desalinisation technology from Israel can help pave the way for water conservation

④ There is a very important people to people relation with large number of tourists coming from Israel.

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WAY FORWARD:

Israel has emerged as a key partner for India due to its technological and R&D capability. Stronger ties can benefit India in assessing these.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1068)

Name of Candidate	HIMADREE KAUSHIK.		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	10605
Center	ORN	Date	4/9/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
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11	15	
12	15	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. There are many challenges in sustainably scaling up renewable energy in India. Analyse. Also, discuss what can be done to address these challenges. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा को संधारणीय रूप से बढ़ाने में कई चुनौतियां हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है।

India is well on its way to achieve its renewable energy target of 100GW, presently with 67GW, up from 38GW in 2016.

CHALLENGES TO SUSTAINABLY SCALING UP RENEWABLE ENERGY:

① Cost factor: despite historically low tariff of solar power (₹ 2.4/unit) the projects require significant investment in infrastructure.

② Integrating transmission: renewable energy needs to be integrated into the National Power Grid

③ Access to land

④ Evacuation of power from remote areas

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⑤ Regulatory hassles: specially evident in getting clearances for Solar Rooftops

SOLUTIONS:

① Subsidising equipment for higher cost-benefit ratio via: tax and tariff incentives.

② Tax free Solar bonds

③ Green Energy Corridor for power evacuation.

④ Use of wasteland and innovative measures like solar panels over rivers (Eg Narmada in Gujarat).

⑤ System of FEED-IN-TARIFF as in Germany.

⑥ Utilising Land-Banks as for industries

⑦ Single-window clearances for projects.

WAY FORWARD:

India can achieve its Paris Climate Agreement commitment of 40% non fossil fuel source of energy by scaling up Renewable Energy sector

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2. The policies and indicators introduced by the government, in recent times, to finance urban development in India are key in addressing the existing challenges. Discuss with special reference to municipal bonds.

(150 words) 10

हाल ही में, भारत में शहरी विकास का वित्त पोषण करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा आरंभ की गई नीतियां और संकेतक वर्तमान चुनौतियों से निपटने हेतु महत्वपूर्ण हैं। नगरपालिका बंधपत्रों (म्युनिसिपल बॉण्ड) के विशेष संदर्भ के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian urban development is in critical need for financing as is evident from the fact that Urban Local Bodies only raise around 4% of their own resources (Economic Survey 2017-18).

Municipal bonds were first introduced in Ahmedabad and have been efficiently utilized by cities like Surat and Bengaluru. The can leverage private funds. and also increase participation due to greater accountability

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INDICATORS: Credit Rating

A rating of all cities under Smart City Mission was undertaken: only 45 out of 100 cities were granted an investment grade (BBB- and above).

POLICIES:

SEBI has issued guidelines specifying which ULBs can issue Municipal Bonds:

① Credit Rating: Investment Grade

② No history of default.

③ The Municipal Corporation should meet 40% of the project cost using its own funds.

Thus ensuring a balance between need for financing and investor interest

WAY FORWARD:

- Municipal bonds giving less than 8% interest should also be tax free.
- They should be classified in G category (government bonds) as against C where there is competition from various alternatives

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3. With a number of issues continuing to be a roadblock, a large section of India's rural population is still 'financially excluded'. Discuss. Analyse how these issues can be addressed and the measures taken by the government and RBI recently in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

कई मुद्दों के लगातार अवरोध बने रहने से भारत की ग्रामीण जनसंख्या का एक बड़ा हिस्सा अभी भी 'वित्तीय रूप से अपवर्जित' है। चर्चा कीजिए। इन मुद्दों से कैसे निपटा जा सकता है और हाल ही में सरकार तथा RBI द्वारा इस संबंध में उठाए गए कदमों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Financial inclusion includes multiple parameters: bank accounts, access to credit as well as access to insurance.

REASONS FOR EXCLUSION IN RURAL AREAS:

① Lack of banking infrastructure: low density of BRICK-AND-MORTAR banks (every 5kms according to Economic Survey)

② Lack of awareness: people's preference for physical assets like gold.

③ Informal credit access due to no collateral and paperwork.

④ 'Digitally excluded' rural areas have limited access to digital banking

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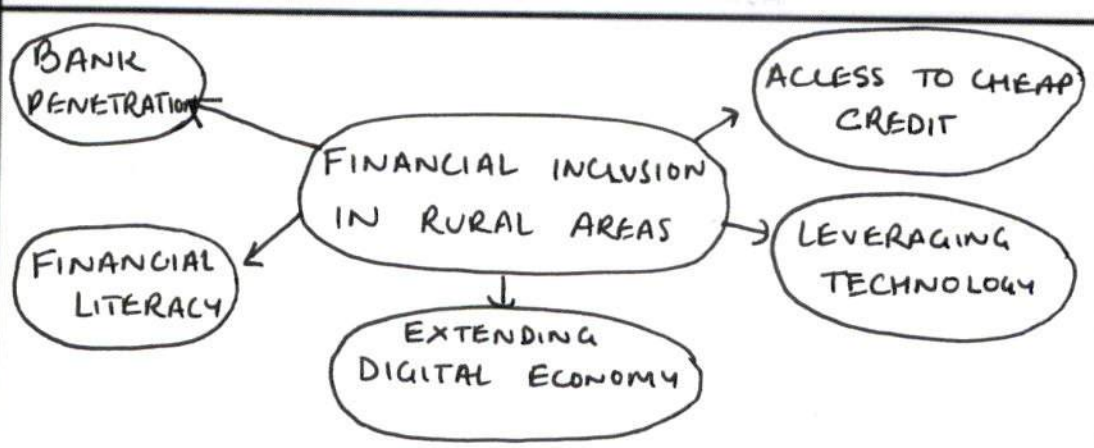

Measures taken recently:

① JAN DHAN YOJNA: lead to opening of bank accounts at unprecedented rate

② POSTAL PAYMENT BANK: leverages high penetration of Post Offices.

③ PM MUDRA YOJNA: hassle free access to credit: 75% being used by women thus gender inclusion

④ Gold Monetization Scheme: to move people away from physical assets.

WAY FORWARD:

Extending financial services to rural India can help leverage JAM (Jan Dhan - Adhar - Mobile) for efficient Public Service Delivery.

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4. What do you understand by the term 'Environmental Accounting'? Discussing the rationale behind introducing environmental accounting, highlight its status in India. **(150 words) 10**

'पर्यावरणीय लेखांकन' पद से आप क्या समझते हैं? पर्यावरणीय लेखांकन आरंभ करने के औचित्य की चर्चा करते हुए, भारत में इसकी स्थिति पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Environmental Accounting refers to National Income Accounting keeping in mind sustainibility parameters.

Eg: consumption of coal is included as a positive in usual GDP accounting, however it is considered as a depletion of natural capital according to environmental accounting.

RATIONALE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL ACCOUNTING

① Measuring sustainable development i.e considering balance between:

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ⟷ ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINIBILITY

② It can help arrest fast rate of depletion of natural resources.

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③ It will integrate environmental sustainibility in policy making by including it in GDP.

④ Issues like indiscriminate water consumption and felling of forests will be deterred as they will be counted as negatives for GDP.

PRESENT STATUS:

① Environmental accounting or green accounting hasn't been integrated into mainstream.

② Certain indices like Gross National Happiness developed by Bhutan do take it into account.

WAY FORWARD:

Environmental Accounting needs to be developed as a supplement at first. For India this requires:

① POLICY ② CAPACITY BUILDING ③ TECHNICAL EXPERTISE.

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5. While access to irrigation is important, efficiency of water use is equally, if not more, crucial. Examine. **(150 words) 10**

जहाँ सिंचाई तक पहुँच महत्वपूर्ण है, वहीं जल उपयोग दक्षता भी यदि अधिक नहीं तो उतनी ही महत्वपूर्ण है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

In India irrigation is the chief source of water consumption : 80% groundwater is utilized for irrigation purpose.

EFFICIENCY IN WATER USE IS IMPORTANT BECAUSE :

① As pointed out by Mihir Shah Committee and Supreme Court verdict on Cauvery dispute : Primacy has to be granted to DRINKING WATER.

② Indiscriminate use of water for irrigation hurts the potential for future use.

③ Efficient water use is also crucial for equal access for irrigation : only 32% of cultivated area is under

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irrigation thus irrigral areas results from indiscriminate use.

④ Water use efficiency is not in conflict with irrigation but supplementary as:

→ It will reduce land degradation due to excess irrigation (SALINIZATION)

→ Crops suitable for agro-climatic regions can be grown (Eg. hard crops like millets in dryland areas).

→ Agricultural productivity can be infact enhanced with efficient water use.

⑤ Indiscriminate irrigation reduces the potential of allied agricultural activities: fisheries, livestock.

WAY FORWARD:

Measures like Drip-Irrigation and On-Farm Water Management can integrate the two by producing 'MORE CROP PER DROP'

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6. For a holistic approach to disaster risk reduction, there is a need to mainstream indigenous traditional knowledge and link it with modern technologies. Analyse. **(150 words) 10**

आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण के एक समग्र दृष्टिकोण के लिए, देशज पारंपरिक ज्ञान को मुख्यधारा में लाने और उसे आधुनिक तकनीकों से जोड़ने की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Management stresses on use of indigenous traditional knowledge and participation of local communities.

NEED FOR INTEGRATING:

① Structural Measures: local communities often develop structures that can resist disaster and are sustainable.

Eg: → Wood frame houses in Himachal Pradesh resistant to Earthquakes

→ Indigenous wood structures in Uttarakhand were able to withstand floods of 2013

→ Indigenous water conservation structures like Baoli and Phad can work.

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effectively in reducing risk of droughts.

② Increased compliance : as people will be involved and use of their traditional knowledge will increase participation.

③ Integrating with modern approach : undertaking research on traditional practices and then evolving specific guidelines for regions. Eg. Building Code to be issued regionally

WAY FORWARD:

NIDM : National Institute of Disaster Management should undertake research on effectiveness of indigenous measures. These should be expanded to other areas as well.

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7. What do you understand by food irradiation? Highlighting some of its unique applications, examine its relevance for India. **(150 words) 10**

खाद्य विकिरण (food irradiation) से आप क्या समझते हैं? इसके कुछ विशिष्ट अनुप्रयोगों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत के लिए इसकी प्रासंगिकता का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Food irradiation refers to a mechanism for disinfecting and preserving food by exposing it to methods like Ultraviolet rays or using Nano Technology.

APPLICATION FOR INDIA:

① Crucial for ensuring Public Health Safety.

② Important for Food Processing Industry

③ Contributes to Food Security as it can be used for increasing the shelf life of products.

④ It doesn't include addition of any chemicals or preservatives thus

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making it safer.

⑤ It can help overcome SPS (Sanitary and Phytosanitary) measures and Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) used by countries against Indian Exports.

⑥ It can aid in greater food processing thereby contributing to diversification and value addition in agriculture.

WAY FORWARD:

→ Cluster approach to food processing via MFPs (Mega Food Parks) can make use of food irradiation economics

→ FSSAI should help generate awareness and build capacity for its increased use.

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8. Whereas misuse of technology has abetted the spread of fake news, it is with the aid of technology that this menace can be curbed. Elaborate.

(150 words) 10

जहां प्रौद्योगिकी के दुरुपयोग ने फेक न्यूज़ (झूठे समाचारों) के प्रसार को बढ़ावा दिया है, वहीं प्रौद्योगिकी की सहायता से ही इस खतरे पर अंकुश भी लगाया जा सकता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Fake news has emerged as a challenge due to fast growing social media and greater internet penetration (growing at 23% yearly).

MISUSE OF TECHNOLOGY:

① Using morphed photos

② Spreading misinformation by way of 'forwards'

③ Unaccountable Digital Media

④ Use of Fake News by foreign countries to subvert internal democracy

⑤ Spreading communal hatred as observed during Muzzafarnagar riots.

⑥ Social nuissance: mob lynching

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due to 'news' of child kidnappers on WhatsApp.

USE OF TECHNOLOGY TO FIGHT FAKE NEWS :

① Government has regulated WhatsApp:
→ Feature of 'Forward' appearing on forwarded messages
→ Liability of 'group admin' for misinformation.

② Use of Artificial Intelligence can help in filtering out fake news.

③ Article 69A of IT Act holds intermediaries responsible for publishing material: this can aid in regulation.

④ Need for regulation of Digital Media like that of Print Media.

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9. Explain the salient features of the recently established Defence Planning Committee. How can it help in credible defence preparedness?

(150 words) 10

हाल ही में गठित रक्षा नियोजन समिति (डिफेंस प्लानिंग कमेटी) की प्रमुख विशेषताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए। यह विश्वसनीय रक्षा तैयारी में कैसे सहायता कर सकता है?

The Defense Planning Committee is an integrated approach towards addressing border defense.

① It combines the three modes of warfare: army, navy and air force.

② Provides for coordination at the top level.

③ Addresses defense acquisition by provision of declaring defense requirements a priori to allow private investment.

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④ Allows for dialogue between political executive, bureaucracy and armed forces.

⑤ Will draw out a strategy for India thereby giving a vision to defense

⑥ Develops intelligence and research in order to perceive potential threats and prepare for the same

WAY FORWARD:

India needs to evolve its defense strategy fast in light of Joint Command of China.

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10. Recent reports of Maoist leaders having amassed huge assets in property and cash underlines the significance of probing the funding network as part of counter-terrorism efforts. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

संपत्ति और नकदी के रूप में विशाल परिसंपत्तियां एकत्रित करने वाले माओवादी नेताओं की हालिया रिपोर्टों ने आतंकवाद-रोधी प्रयासों के भाग के रूप में वित्त पोषण नेटवर्क की जाँच करने का महत्व रेखांकित किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Maoist leaders amass huge wealth due to sources such as:

① Smuggling and drug trafficking

② Foreign funds from countries trying to subvert Indian democracy.

③ Nexus with public officials and illegal contracting.

④ Illegal mining activities in areas of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Andhra Pradesh.

There is a need to probe fund network as:

① These funds are used for purchasing weapons used against Indian forces.

② They can be used to entice people to join Maoist cadre.

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PROBING FUND NETWORK:

① International Collaboration: UN Convention Against Terror Financing can be leveraged to increase cooperation.

② 2nd ARC recommends integrating Regional Economic Intelligence Cells (REICs) and empowering them to function effectively

③ FICN: Fake Indian Currency Notes find its way from Nepal Border: are a chief source of funds. Better Border Management and currency features can combat this.

WAY FORWARD:

Making Terror Financing a specific offense not just under PMLA, 2002 will strengthen legal framework (2nd ARC)

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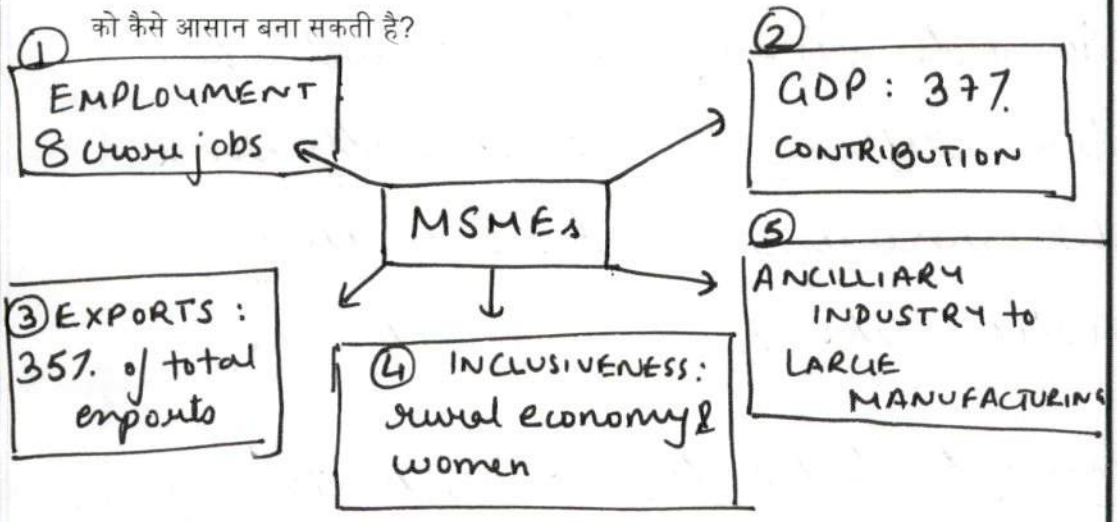
11. Not only do services MSMEs contribute mightily to the overall GDP growth, they have a powerful, multiplier impact on the local economies as well. Elaborating on the statement, highlight the problems faced by service sector MSMEs. How can the government make it easier for MSMEs to start and grow a business? **(250 words) 15**

MSMEs से संबद्ध सेवा उद्यम न केवल समग्र GDP संवृद्धि में बहुत अधिक योगदान देती हैं, बल्कि उनका स्थानीय अर्थव्यवस्थाओं पर भी एक सशक्त और गुणक प्रभाव है। इस कथन का सविस्तार वर्णन करते हुए, MSMEs सेवा क्षेत्रक द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। सरकार MSMEs के लिए किसी व्यवसाय को आरंभ करने और उसके विकास को कैसे आसान बना सकती है?



MSME Sector has a potential to achieve ① Inclusiveness : in North Eastern States MSME activities are a chief source of income (40% : Manipur)

② greater employment generation

③ Boosting exports (Countries like China have greater than 60% coming from MSMEs).

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(4) Supplement other industries Eg. MSMEs are a chief source of input for automobile industry

PROBLEMS FACED BY MSMEs IN SERVICES SECTOR:

(1) Access to finance: formal credit lacking
(2) Low skilling level: generally since India specializes in high skilled services like Finance and Banking
(3) Access to Technology: restricted by access to internet and modern technology
(4) Competition from large Multi National

This has lead to a dualistic services sector:

(1) MSMEs are mainly present in low skill services like trade, tourism
(2) High skill sector like IT, Finance

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has shown greater growth but minimal MSME participation.*

STEPS TO HELP THE SECTOR

① Easy finance: via government schemes like PM Mudra Yojna.

② Skilling: under Skill India Mission to help people develop skill set to work in skill-intensive service sector.

③ Subsidised technology for services sector MSMEs along the lines of Technology Upgradation Fund.

④ Fixed government procurement for MSMEs in services sector as well.

WAY FORWARD:

Steps like Udyami Mitra (Banks), MSME Samadhan (for grievances) and Niryat Bandhu (for exports) can help MSME sector.

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12. Contract Farming has many advantages, however it suffers from market failures. Elaborate. What can the government do to correct problems that lead to contract failures? Also, discuss whether the Model Contract Farming Act, 2018 is a step in the right direction. **(250 words) 15**

संविदा कृषि (कॉन्ट्रैक्ट फार्मिंग) के कई लाभ हैं, हालांकि यह बाजार की विफलताओं से ग्रस्त है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। सरकार, संविदा विफलताओं का कारण बनने वाली समस्याओं को ठीक करने हेतु क्या कर सकती है? साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या मॉडल संविदा कृषि अधिनियम, 2018 सही दिशा में उठाया गया एक कदम है।

Contract farming involves an agreement between farmer and purchaser to buy the produce at a pre-determined price in future. The contract is usually drawn before sowing.

ADVANTAGES:

① Access to better inputs: usually provided by contract farming.

② Greater supply chain management

③ Reduced logistic cost for farmer

④ Security as reduced risk of price volatility and having to

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find buyer post harvest.

(5) Greater standardisation and quality control.

(6) Greater food processing as it is usually undertaken by FPIs.

MARKET FAILURES.

(1) Farmers don't usually have as much bargaining power.

(2) Contract can be drawn by company heavily disadvantaging the farmer.

(3) Protection against calamities like drought or pests

(4) Threat of monoculture

(5) Due to standardisation of inputs it can lead to loss of indigenous practices and lead to use of unsustainable practices for greater yield.

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GOVERNMENT MEASURES:

① Standardization of contracts: to ensure they aren't putting farmers at disadvantage.

② Keeping contract farming out of APMC Act (not done by some states presently).

③ Setting up of an adjudicatory authority in case of dispute arising

④ Protecting farmers by making provisions for insurance.

MODEL CONTRACT FARMING ACT, 2018 ensures the above measures by requiring states to amend their laws to:

① Exclude contract farming from APMC Acts.

② Set up tribunals for dispute settlement

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13. Suggest the measures needed to improve the employability of labour force as well as increasing number of employment opportunities in light of structural changes being brought by disruptive technologies.

(250 words) 15

विघटनकारी प्रौद्योगिकियों (डिस्रप्टिव टेक्नोलॉजी) द्वारा लाए जा रहे संरचनात्मक परिवर्तनों के प्रकाश में श्रम बल की नियोजनीयता में सुधार लाने के साथ-साथ रोजगार अवसरों की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए आवश्यक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

In order to address the issue of providing jobs to 8 million youth entering workforce every year a two pronged strategy is needed:

Employability:
Supply of labour
- Skilling
- education

EMPLOYMENT

Opportunities
Demand
- Labour Intensive Sector
- Creating jobs

STRUCTURAL CHANGES BEING BROUGHT BY DISRUPTIVE TECHNOLOGY:

① Automation in most industries is rendering low skill labour useless

② Artificial Intelligence further has a potential for reducing jobs

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In this light Economic Survey 2017-18 notes that Human Capital gap between developed and developing countries is growing. This can further reduce potential of developing nations.

IMPROVING EMPLOYABILITY:

① Skilling: Create a skilled labour force specially focusing on emerging technologies like Artificial Intelligence, Big Data.

② Leveraging technology to increase employability. Eg use of Tele Education that leverages satellite communication.

③ Increasing access to internet: to create better access to education

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Eg: FSOC of Google's 'X' in Telangana

④ Encouraging cutting edge start-ups in fields like Augmented Reality which can turn people into job 'creators'.

IMPROVING OPPORTUNITIES:

① Disruptive technology brings in a fresh set of employment opportunities. Eg death of Data Engineers in light of Big Data emerging

② Leverage India's service sector exports by making IT exports technologically advanced thus creating employment.

WAY FORWARD:

The adaptability of country needs to improve fast with emerging technologies.

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14. India's trade policy in agriculture, marred by ad-hocism and pro-consumer bias, has constrained realization of export potential, and prevented the farmers from reaping the benefits. Examine the statement and discuss ways, including government initiatives, to improve agricultural exports.

(250 words) 15

तदर्थता और उपभोक्ता समर्थक पक्षपात से प्रभावित, कृषि में भारत की व्यापार नीति ने निर्यात सामर्थ्य की प्राप्ति को बाधित किया है तथा किसानों को लाभ उठाने से रोका है। इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए और सरकारी पहलों सहित कृषि निर्यात में सुधार लाने के तरीकों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

India's agricultural trade policy has so far been governed by:

① CONSUMER CENTRIC: Knowing no shortage in domestic market thus banning exports.

② AD-HOCISM: depending on monsoons policy has changed frequently.

This has lead to India's share in agricultural trade being a mere 2.4%. According to budget the potential is of $100 billion against present $30 billion exports.

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WAYS TO IMPROVE EXPORTS:

① Policy consistency:

GOVT. INITIATIVE: Draft Agricultural Export Policy ensures certainty and no resorting to ~~exp~~ minimum export price.

② Greater processing: processed product contributes merely 15% to agricultural exports (It is 49% for China).

③ Compliance to international quality standards by ensuring compliance to SAFINDEX.

④ Development of port infrastructure to handle agricultural products via developing cold storage (suggested by Draft Policy).

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(5) Creation of AEZ : Agricultural Export Zone to ensure cluster based development

(6) Removal of export bans: Recently the ban on edible oil export was removed

(7) Allow Farmer Producer Organizations and Village Producer Organizations to sell to exporters without going through APMC (suggested by Draft Policy, 2018).

WAY FORWARD:

India needs to leverage agricultural exports to DOUBLE FARMER'S INCOME by 2022 and ensure benefits of liberalization extend to this sector.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Is currency exchange rate a suitable measure of relative economic performance of countries? Despite improving macro-economic fundamentals, trade deficit in India continues to widen. Bring out the factors responsible for this situation. **(250 words) 15**

क्या मुद्रा विनिमय दर देशों के सापेक्ष आर्थिक प्रदर्शन की एक उपयुक्त माप है? मैक्रो इकनॉमिक फंडामेंटल्स (समष्टि-आर्थिक आधारों) में सुधार के बावजूद, भारत में व्यापार घाटा निरंतर बढ़ा है। इस स्थिति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों को प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

A currency exchange rate is determined by demand and supply of a currency. It is determined by Purchasing Power Parity (equalising prices of goods) and trade.

MEASURING ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE:

① A trade deficit usually leads to depreciation of a currency

② Similarly capital flight due to weak macroeconomic fundamentals further depreciates currency.

③ However exchange rates don't always reflect relative performance

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

because:

① Depreciation makes exports cheaper thus balancing trade deficit by boosting exports

② National factors and speculation also lead to currency movement

TRADE DEFICIT OF INDIA:

① Oil Imports: India is the second largest importer of oil in the world. Any movement in oil prices directly affects trade deficit.

② Current Account Deficit between 2012-2015 was largely due to gold and oil: as two improved (oil became cheaper) CAD reduced. With upswing of prices in 2016-17 CAD is beginning to worsen.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ As noted by Economic Survey 2016-17 Indian exports are more dependent on incomes of people thus depreciation has limited positive impact.

④ In the wake of Global Financial Crisis of 2007 world trade has been largely depressed thus external factors are also responsible.

⑤ FTAs with South East Asian Countries (South Korea and Japan) have increased imports more than exports.

WAY FORWARD:

India is the fastest growing economy at 6.7% (2017-18), to ensure this reflects in bridging trade deficit exports need to be boosted.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. It will take much more than relief packages to address the problems being faced by the sugar industry in India. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

भारत में चीनी उद्योग द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिए राहत पैकेज से आगे और कुछ करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India is the largest producer of Sugar in the world after having left behind Cuba and Brazil. However it faces multiple challenges:

① Dues to raw material: molasses and sugarcane are chief raw material. Their production varies with monsoons.

② Dues to power supply: high tariffs due to cross-subsidisation

③ Demand factors: depressed global demand due to changing lifestyles.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

PRESENT SYSTEM:

A Fair Remunerative Price (FRP) is issued by the government. The sugar mills have to procure sugar-cane at this price. This distorts market for inputs.

WAY FORWARD FOR SUGAR INDUSTRY:

① Market determined sugarcane pricing with DBT to aid farmers.

② Improving road infrastructure: specially in Northern sugarcane belt. The sucrose content diminishes very fast after cutting.

③ Improved access to power by stopping cross-subsidisation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

④ Greater use of waste products: Bagasse for generating bio-fuel, in paper making industry. Thus creating additional incomes.

⑤ Making exports of sugar competitive via more Free Trade Agreements and better compliance to safety norms.

⑥ Financial health needs to be restored by restructuring debt.

WAY FORWARD:

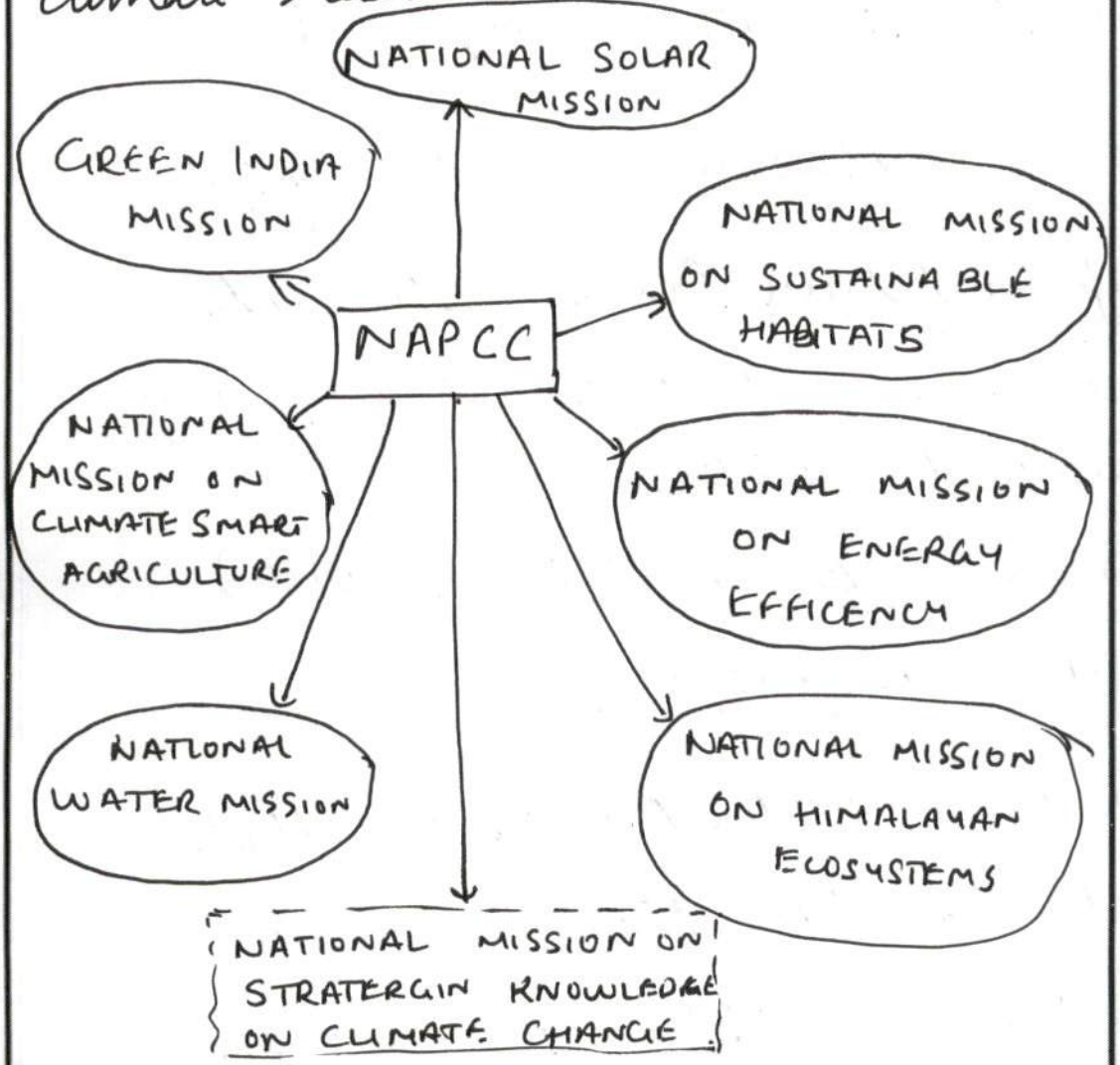
Improving secondary processing of agricultural products in FPLs can boost sugar demand. However there is need to balance health concerns as well.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. NAPCC, almost 10 years old and formulated with lofty objectives, has not served as the best answer to cope with the impacts of climate change. Critically discuss. **(250 words) 15**

लगभग 10 वर्ष पुराने और उत्कृष्ट लक्ष्यों के साथ सूत्रबद्ध, NAPCC ने जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभावों का सामना करने संबंधी सर्वोत्तम अनुक्रिया के रूप में कार्य नहीं किया है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) was formulated to put India as a leader in climate resilience.



Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

ACHIEVEMENTS OF NAPCC:

① National Solar Mission : India has 28 GW capacity with target of 60 GW by 2030. Schemes under it include:

SRISHTI: Solar Rooftop

ISA : International Solar Alliance

Surya Mitra: Skill development.

② National Mission on Electric Efficiency

→ Perform Achieve Trade system cycle 1 covers 18 industries whose efficiency improved significantly.

→ Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) started LED program

③ National Water Mission : multiple initiatives like Namami Ganga

④ Green India Mission : to achieve 33%

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

forest cover.

However significant challenges remain:

① NAPCC includes multiple ad-hoc schemes

② Lack of integrated approach.

③ Lack of monitoring

④ No time-bound targets fixed

⑤ Insufficient capacity to carry out research and implementation.

⑥ Inadequate decentralization.

WAY FORWARD:

NAPCC needs to evolve an integrated policy. It has come a long way but further strengthening can aid India's efforts against climate change.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Proliferation of nuclear weapons and the threat of their use are key concerns for global security nonetheless existing international arrangements seem to be ineffective. Comment. Also, identify the salient features of India's policy in this context and discuss whether India should join the NPT in the current form. **(250 words) 15**

परमाणु हथियारों का प्रसार और उनके उपयोग का खतरा वैश्विक सुरक्षा की प्रमुख चिंताएं हैं, इसके बिना वर्तमान अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था अप्रभावी प्रतीत होती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में भारत की नीति की प्रमुख विशेषताओं को चिन्हित कीजिए तथा चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत को वर्तमान प्रारूप वाले NPT में सम्मिलित होना चाहिए।

Nuclear weapons threaten global peace and security. There have been international agreements:

① Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)

② Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)

③ Nuclear Suppliers Group.

These were preceded by START treaties. The ineffectiveness stems from:

① No focus on complete disarmament

② Status quoism

③ Unwillingness of UNSC permanent

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

members to give up Nuclear Weapons

India's policy is towards complete nuclear disarmament. India has a NO-FIRST USE policy and has held nuclear weapons as a strategic deterrence.

India is against signing NPT:

① It is discriminatory against all countries except for the five who developed nuclear power before 1969.

② There is no specification on disarmament of weapons created before NPT.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

India's committment to nuclear disarmament is evident from its robust history of non-proliferation.

This is evident from the exceptional NSG waiver obtained by India for peaceful use of nuclear power.

Thus India's joining NPT should be contingent on adequate changes in the same ensuring equal treatment of countries.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. The maritime security domain requires collective multilateral and regional cooperation to combat non traditional threats. Discuss in the context of threats in the Western Indian Ocean and the recent amendments in the Djibouti Code of Conduct.

(250 words) 15

समुद्री सुरक्षा प्रक्षेत्र (डोमेन) गैर-परंपरागत खतरों का सामना करने हेतु सामूहिक बहुपक्षीय और क्षेत्रीय सहयोग की मांग करता है। पश्चिमी हिंद महासागर में खतरों और जिबूती आचरण संहिता में हालिया संशोधन के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

India has 7,500 kms of coastline which requires special attention to maritime security. Threats in Western Indian Ocean include:

① PIRACY: due to presence of non state actors like Somalia this is a High Risk Zone.

② SMUGGLING: drug and arms network due to Golden Crescent.

③ Unsettled boundary with Pakistan: Sir Creek.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

④ Threat of terrorists using sea route as in case of 26/11 attack.

⑤ Ensuring free trade in Sea Lanes of Communication.

⑥ State actors: multiple overseas bases of countries in Western Indian Ocean (Djibouti, Diego Garcia, Seychelles).

⑦ Threat of China using its Maritime Silk Route to mobilize military.

In this light Djibouti is host to multiple country's overseas Naval Base including China, India and France.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

This increases threat of conflict. Djibouti Code of Conduct ensures any such conflict is averted by peaceful cooperation.

It requires exchange of information, cooperation in reducing crimes like piracy and averting any conflict.

WAY FORWARD:

Western Indian Ocean is route for energy market West Asia to consumer and producer markets of the world. Being in India's littoral, India's role is key as a NET SECURITY PROVIDER in the region.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. India's space programme was initiated with the vision of utilising outer space for peaceful purposes, however with changing times it has the potential to play a significant role in strengthening security capabilities of India. Discuss with adequate examples. **(250 words) 15**

भारत का अंतरिक्ष कार्यक्रम, शांतिपूर्ण उद्देश्यों हेतु बाह्य अंतरिक्ष का उपयोग करने के दृष्टिकोण के साथ आरंभ किया गया था, हालांकि बदलते समय के साथ इसमें भारत की सुरक्षा क्षमताओं को मजबूत बनाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाने की क्षमता है। यथोचित उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Dr Satish Dhawan and Vikram Sarabhai laid the foundation of India's space program for peaceful purposes. Space has over time emerged as a means of strengthening internal security by:

① SATELLITE COMMUNICATION:

IRNSS provides Reserved Positioning System to authorized agencies like defense. This can help them in navigation up to 20m accuracy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② GIS : Geographical Information System can aid in mapping of border areas

③ Satellite imagery can help in monitoring tough terrains like Siachen glacier and check cross border insurgency

④ Satellite Communication is the safest way for armed forces to communicate.

⑤ Satellite can also be used to provide services like Tele-Medicine in remote areas thereby integrating people. Eg In Naxal areas against Left Wing Extremism.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Space warfare is also a potential threat and an unconventional source of warfare. Though an agreement has been marked against 'Star Wars', it remains a potential security challenge.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1071)

Name of Candidate	HIMADREE KAUSHIK		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	10605
Center	ORN	Date	12/9/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. It has been argued that over the years there has been a steady decline in the efficacy of Parliament as an institution of accountability. Analyse and also suggest appropriate measures to address the relevant concerns.

(150 words) 10

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि वर्षों से एक जवाबदेह संस्था के रूप में संसद की प्रभावकारिता में निरंतर गिरावट आई है। विश्लेषण कीजिए और साथ ही, प्रासंगिक चिंताओं का समाधान करने हेतु उचित उपाय भी सुझाइए।

The number of days for functioning of Parliament has declined from 120 since its inception to barely 67 more recently.

DECLINE IN EFFICACY

① Parliament assembles for fewer days.

② Number of bills referred to Committees has declined to meagre 30% in present Lok Sabha from 60-70% earlier.

③ Large number of adjournments due to disruption by Members.

④ Low attendance of MPs.

⑤ Time spent on deliberation of bills is lesser

⑥ Increasing reliance to GUILLOTINE and

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

KANGAROO voting despite provisions for detailed discussion in Stage II

⑦ Limited role of opposition: fewer in numbers and only playing a disruptive role.

MEASURES:

① Venkatachillaih Committee (2002) suggests minimum 100 and 120 days for Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha respectively

② Announcing of a calender for the whole year in advance.

③ Using electronic voting instead of voice vote.

④ Use of party whip to ensure attendance

⑤ Pay based on member attendance

⑥ Compulsory reference of bills to relevant committees

⑦ Enhanced role of Speaker in limiting adjournments and maintaining order

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Panchayati raj institutions (PRIs) are simultaneously a remarkable success and a staggering failure, depending on the goalposts against which they are evaluated. Discuss. (150 words) 10

पंचायती राज संस्थाएं (PRIs) एक उल्लेखनीय सफलता होने के साथ-साथ स्तब्धकारी विफलता भी हैं, यह केवल इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि इनका मूल्यांकन किन लक्ष्यों के आधार पर किया जा रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The 73rd Constitutional Ammendment provided for Decentralization by making a 3-tier Panchayat compolsary for every state.

SUCCESS OF PRIs :

① Constituting Panchayats by every state.

② Greater representation : 16 States have provided for 50% reservation for women (beyond 33% mandatory).

③ Constitution of State Election Commission to oversee elections to Panchayat.

④ Constitution of State Finance Commission states like Kerela accept 100% of the recommendations.

⑤ Greater disbursal of funds to

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

PRIs by Finance Commission
(1 lakh crore by 14th FC)

FAILURE OF PRIs:

① FINANCES:
- limited capability to raise their own resources
- states have not assigned sources of revenue to PRIs.
- tied nature of funds limits role in investing in areas like irrigation

② FUNCTIONARIES:
- Limited capacity of Panchayat Members in decision making.

③ FUNCTIONS:
- Powers related to 11th Schedule have not been devolved.

WAY FORWARD.

① FUNDS: assigning property tax to PRIs.

② FUNCTIONS: devolving powers like vocational training

③ FUNCTIONARIES: Sumit Bose committee recommends Gram Rozgar Sevaks be appointed.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) is more than just the keeper of our national accounts; it is also a conscience-keeper and a watchdog. Examine the statement in light of making the auditing process more effective. **(150 words) 10**

भारत का नियंत्रक एवं महालेखा परीक्षक (CAG) केवल हमारे राष्ट्रीय खातों के रक्षक से कहीं अधिक है; यह अंत:करण का संरक्षक और वॉचडॉग (प्रहरी) भी है। लेखापरीक्षा प्रक्रिया को और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के आलोक में इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए।

The Comptroller and Auditor General ensures financial and economic accountability by various audits: economic, propriety, environmental etc

ROLE OF CAG:

① Undertakes audit of government expenditure. ensuring it is in line with allocations

② Ensures economic efficiency

③ Serves as a 'guide' to Public Accounts Committee enhancing its capacity.

④ Undertakes audit of schemes as specified by President Eg CAG audit of States' preparedness to implement National Food Security Act.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

MAKING AUDIT PROCESS MORE EFFECTIVE

① CAG's analyses is post-facto and can include involvement before disbursal of funds.

② Public-Private Partnerships are being used increasingly: these being outside CAG's purview limit financial oversight

③ NGOs and other voluntary sector organisations recieving substantial funding should be brought in CAG's purview

④ Greater discussion on CAG reports being laid down in Parliament.

⑤ Security forces be included in ambit

WAY FORWARD:

Strengthening the institution of CAG by broad-based appointment by a committee.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. The concern for transparency in political funding is at odds with the Electoral Bond Scheme notified by the government. Critically discuss.

(150 words) 10

राजनीतिक वित्तपोषण में पारदर्शिता की चिंता सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित चुनावी बॉण्ड योजना से असंगत है। समालोचनात्माक चर्चा कीजिए।

Electoral Bond Scheme was introduced in Budget 2018-19 in order to reform electoral funding. It is a bearer bond which protects the identity of individual purchasing it.

EBS : TOWARDS MORE TRANSPARENCY:

① The donor has to follow KYC norms thus cannot source black money.

② Bonds are valid for 15 days thus limiting trading avenues.

③ Protects donor as it reduces chances of vindictive politics by party to which they don't donate.

④ Specific institutions are allowed to handle EBS.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

EBS: LIMITATIONS ON TRANSPARENCY:

① They have been exempted from provision for Income Tax declaration by Political Parties

② Only ruling party will be aware of donor due to access to KYC information.

③ Shareholders of corporate need not be made aware of which party a company is funding.

④ Limit of ₹2000 has been done away with.

WAY FORWARD:

① Complete digitization of transactions to ensure it isn't used to channel black money

② Possibility of State Funding of Elections for transparency

③ Ensure political parties are within ambit of RTI Act.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Lobbying in India exists in a perennially grey legal and policy arena. In this context, discuss the need to formally recognize and regulate lobbying in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में लॉबिंग हमेशा से ही विधिक और नीतिगत क्षेत्र में अपरिभाषित रूप से विद्यमान रही है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में लॉबिंग को औपचारिक रूप से मान्यता प्रदान करने और विनियमित करने की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

Lobbying refers to influencing of politicians by various interest groups like corporates via economic incentives or even persuasion. While it is legal in countries like US it is illegal in India.

NEED TO FORMALLY RECOGNIZE AND REGULATE

① It already occurs as evident from declaration of Walmart in US regarding 'Money spent on lobbying in India' in 2013.

② Greater transparency: it will reveal to people the motivation behind various policies of government.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ INCREASED CIVIL SOCIETY PRESSURE: by making people aware of vested interests they can put political pressure on elected representatives.

④ REDUCED CORRUPTION: as money given is declared it reduces the chances of corruption.

⑤ BLACK MONEY will also get limited.

DRAWBACKS:

- Chances of crony capitalism by political class being controlled by corporates (Pharma lobby in US)
- Discriminatory against small businesses who don't have capacity or resources to lobby
- Influence of MNCs and international agencies in domestic policy.

WAY FORWARD: a strong civil society that can pressurize government is a pre-requisite for legal lobbying

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6. More than a decade after it was passed, the implementation of the RTI Act leaves much to be desired. Comment. Also discuss the issues associated with the recent proposals to amend the RTI Act. **(150 words) 10**

पारित होने के एक दशक से भी अधिक समय बाद, RTI अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन में काफी कुछ वांछित है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। RTI अधिनियम में संशोधन के हालिया प्रस्तावों से जुड़े मुद्दों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

The Right to Information Act (2005) creates a legal basis for timely access to accurate information by people. thus creating an ecosystem of transparency.

CHALLENGES TO IMPLIMENTATION:

① Denial of information: increasingly resorting to Official Secrets Act

② Institutional challenges: non appointment of PIO (Public Information Officers) and even SIC (State Information Commissioners) in many cases.

③ Harrassment of RTI activists: deters use of RTI.

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④ Use of RTI for hampering policy making, blackmailing and accessing information for personal gain.

⑤ Reluctance in decision making by bureaucrats.

RECENT PROPOSALS: the proposed ammendment gives Central government right to appoint Central Information Commissioner as well as formulate conditions of services for CIC and SIC.

ISSUES:

① Reduces independence of CIC

② Goes against federal spirit as it encroaches upon state's right to appoint and determine condition of service of SIC.

WAY FORWARD: timely appointment without compromising ~~the~~ the independence of CIC, SIC.

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7. Critically discuss the evolving policy on reservation in promotions in India with special focus on its ability to meet the objectives of social justice.

(150 words) 10

सामाजिक न्याय के उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने की इसकी क्षमता पर विशेष बल देते हुए भारत में प्रोन्नति में आरक्षण पर विकसित हो रही नीति की समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

The policy on reservation in promotion came up after the Mandal issue.

EVOLUTION:

① Indira Sawhney case: the apex court ruled against reservation in promotion requiring existing ones to be eliminated in 5 years.

② The ~~98th~~ 96th Constitutional amendment changed provision by amending article 16 to provide for reservation.

③ Nagarajan Case: Supreme court allowed for reservation in promotion for SCs STs provided:

- Government collected quantifiable data regarding the under-representation and disadvantage.

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- idea of 'Creamy Layer' was held.
- efficiency not compromised.

ABILITY TO MEET OBJECTIVE OF SOCIAL JUSTICE:

① Appointment doesn't ensure that the individual isn't discriminated against.

② Social discrimination still continues as pointed by Attorney General recently

③ However effectiveness of reservation in promotion needs to be collated

④ It shouldn't lead to diminished administrative efficiency

WAY FORWARD:

It is important to follow a bottom-up approach empowering individuals of SC/ST community rather than top down approach focusing only on a small segment.

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8. India produces enough food for its people, but not all people get enough food to eat. Discussing this paradox, highlight some of the major interventions taken in the past few years in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

भारत अपने लोगों के लिए पर्याप्त खाद्यान उत्पादित करता है, फिर भी सभी लोगों को खाने के लिए पर्याप्त भोजन नहीं मिलता है। इस विरोधाभास की चर्चा करते हुए, इस संबंध में विगत कुछ वर्षों में उठाए गए कुछ प्रमुख कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

India has a foodgrain buffer stock of 61 million tonnes (against 21 mt norm), is the largest producer of milk in the world - yet ranks 100 on the Global Hunger Index (2018).

FOOD PRODUCTION DOESN'T TRANSLATE TO FOOD SECURITY

- FOOD SECURITY IN DISASTER HIT AND CONFLICT AREAS
- REGIONAL DISPARITIES WITHIN INDIA
- FOCUS ON FOODGRAINS ONLY
- LIMITED ACCESS TO VULNERABLE: TRIBALS, FEMALES
- DERIVATION DUE TO TECHNOLOGY: LACK OF ACCESS TO FOOD DUE TO NO AADHAR
- CHALLENGES WITH PDS: LEAKAGES, MIS-TARGETING

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MAJOR RECENT INTERVENTIONS:

① National Food Security Act (NFSA) 2013: only recently implemented by all states covers 75% rural and 50% urban population.

② Mid-Day Meal Scheme for children

③ ICDS: take home rations.

④ Provision of fortified food to overcome deficiency like anaemia.

⑤ Nutrition Council functioning directly under Prime Minister

⑥ National Nutrition Mission

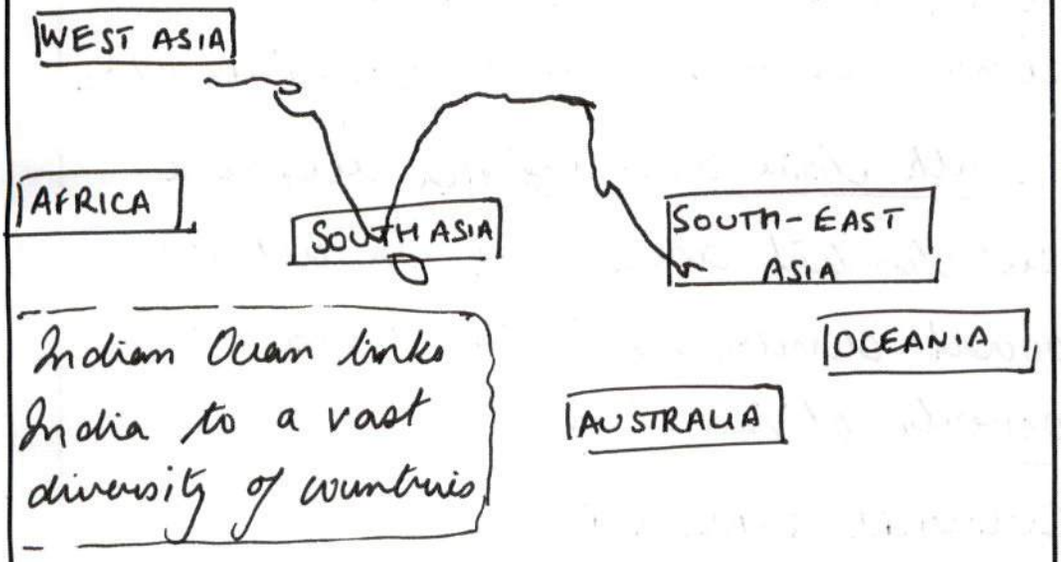
CASE STUDY: RAJASTHAN:

Began provision of milk to school going children under its Mid Day Meal Scheme.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. India sees Indian Ocean as not just a water body, but a global stage for continued economic, social, and cultural dialogue. Elaborate.**(150 words) 10**

भारत, हिंद महासागर को मात्र एक जल निकाय के रूप में ही नहीं, बल्कि निरंतर आर्थिक, सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक संवाद के एक वैश्विक मंच के रूप में भी देखता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।



GLOBAL STAGE : ECONOMIC DIALOGUE

① West Asia : majorly source of fossil fuel based energy

② South Asia : emerging source of demand.

③ South East Asia : source of good.

Thus Indian Ocean is an important Sea Lane of Communication (SLOC).

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SOCIAL DIALOGUE

① South Asia has almost 50% of population under 18 and thus serves as a source for 'young' workforce

② South Asia and Africa require substantial assistance in achieving social development in terms of poverty elimination

CULTURAL DIALOGUE

① South East Asia and India have ancient ties from times of Chola.

② Large diaspora from South Asia to West Asia increases cultural connectivity.

③ Project Mausam intends to utilize this cultural diversity for greater dialogue.

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10. In the context of India taking greater responsibility in management of the global commons, there has been a shift in India's climate change negotiation stance. In this context, analyze the evolution of India's climate policy. **(150 words) 10**

भारत द्वारा ग्लोबल कॉमंस के प्रबंधन में बृहत्तर दायित्व ग्रहण करने के परिप्रेक्ष्य में, भारत के जलवायु परिवर्तन संबंधित वार्ता दृष्टिकोण में परिवर्तन आया है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत की जलवायु नीति के विकास का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Global commons refer to resources used by all countries which presents a challenge regarding who should conserve these. Eg. oceans, environment, Antarctica. It presents a FREE RIDER problem at global scale.

EVOLUTION OF INDIA'S CLIMATE POLICY:

① India recognized Climate Change challenges from very onset

② Initially the stress was on CBDR-RC Common but Differential Responsibility: Respective Capability

③ This put greater responsibility on Developed countries for mitigation

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④ Therefore Kyoto Protocol isn't binding on India.

⑤ However remarkable shift is evident in Paris Climate Change Agreement where India voluntarily declare INDCs

⑥ India still stresses on CBDR in terms of role of developed countries in access to green technology and finances

⑦ India led formation of ISA: International Solar Alliance to lead 'Sunshine Countries'

⑧ India's NAPCC: National Action Plan on Climate Change has evolved over years to reflect the same.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Highlighting the constitutional role of the Finance Commission (FC), discuss the issues which are being debated w.r.t. terms of reference (ToR) of the 15th Finance Commission. **(250 words) 15**

वित्त आयोग (FC) की संवैधानिक भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उन मुद्दों की चर्चा कीजिए जिनपर 15वें वित्त आयोग के विचारार्थ विषयों (ToR) के संदर्भ में बहस की जा रही हैं।

Article 280 of the Constitution of India provides for a Finance Commission to determine:

① Sharing of tax revenue from sources like Income tax, Corporate tax ~~with~~ between Centre and States

② Make recommendations regarding Supplementary grants to be given to states.

③ Advise regarding need to supplement resources of states and Local Bodies

④ Advice regarding any other matter specified by President.

Thus a FC is constituted every 5 years to make recommendations.

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The 15th Finance Commission under chairmanship of N. K. Singh has been constituted for 2019-2024.

TERMS OF REFRENCE:

① Using population of 2011 census: states argue this puts those states that have effectively controlled population growth at disadvantage.

② Examining effects of greater devolution undertaken by 14th FC: brings the principle of 'untied grants' to question

③ Efforts made by states in implimentation of flagship schemes: limits state autonomy and different needs of states.

④ Examine effects of GST and the compensation to be provided to state.

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⑤ Efforts made by states in using PFMS/DBT for effective fiscal saving: this is a positive and can lead to efficiency.

⑥ Fiscal Discipline: had been done away with by 14th FC but is being re-considered.

WAY FORWARD:

① Possibility of consultation with states in framing TOR can be considered. (Punchhi Commission)

② TOR also provides for consideration of population control measures (TFR) which can compensate use of 2011 census

③ Principle of COOPERATIVE FISCAL FEDERALISM should be upheld.

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12. The spirit of the constitution of India represents a synthesis of Indian values, democratic and socialist movements in west and our independence movement. Elucidate. **(250 words) 15**

भारतीय संविधान की भावना भारतीय मूल्यों, पश्चिम के लोकतांत्रिक व समाजवादी आंदोलनों एवं हमारे स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन के संश्लेषण को निरूपित करती है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Indian Constitution is the lengthiest written Constitution arrived at by a long deliberation process which was inspired by multiple factors:

(E) INDIAN VALUES:

(i) SECULARISM: not just separation of State and Church but the involvement of state in protecting minorities (Article 30) and social reform (Article 17).

(ii) DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES (GANDHIAN)

- Limit consumption of intoxicants
- Develop Panchayati Raj Institutions
- Conserve milch cattle.
- Promote Khadi and Village industry

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II DEMOCRATIC AND SOCIAL MOVEMENT IN WEST

① Preamble:
Liberty, Equality and Justice
reflecting ideas of French Revolution

② Universal Adult Franchise: reflecting movement in Britain (Chartist and Feminist voting movement)

③ 'No Taxation Without Representation':
'No Tax to be levied without authority of Parliament'- provision of Indian constitution inspired from American War of Independence.

④ Directive Principles of State policy draw from Irish Constitution

III INDEPENCE MOVEMENT:

① Freedom of Speech and Expression:
truly cherished due to limitations imposed by British in form of

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various press acts.

② 'UNION OF STATES' due to Partition resulting from Freedom Struggle importance on national integration

③ PROVISION FOR VULNERABLE:

- Abolition of Untouchability (Art 17) due to strong caste movement during independence struggle.
- Abolition of bonded labour. (began)
- Provision for Tribals (5th, 6th Schedule)

④ GOI ACT 1935

Provides a structural basis: federal polity, separate lists, parliamentary form

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13. What is the importance of an independent judiciary in a democracy? Highlight the safeguards in our political-constitutional setup to ensure the independence of judiciary. **(250 words) 15**

लोकतंत्र में स्वतंत्र न्यायपालिका का क्या महत्व है? न्यायपालिका की स्वतंत्रता सुनिश्चित करने हेतु हमारी राजनीतिक-संवैधानिक व्यवस्था में निहित रक्षोपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Independence of Judiciary ensures ideals of justice enshrined in Preamble are achieved.

ITS IMPORTANCE IN A DEMOCRACY:

① Ensures 'constitutionalism' where there is absence of arbitrary power

② Rule of Law is maintained.

③ Protecting the citizen against excesses committed by State.

④ In a federal polity judicial independence is all the more important

⑤ Article 51 requires state to work towards separation of Judiciary from Executive

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SAFEGUARDS TO ENSURE JUDICIAL INDEPENDENCE :

① APPOINTMENT : judges of Supreme Court (SC) and High Court (HC) are appointed by President after consulting CJI who consults four Senior most judges (3rd JUDGES CASE)

② SECURITY OF TENURE : 62 years (HC) and 65 years (SC) for retirement.

③ REMOVAL PROCESS : only by IMPEACHMENT undertaken by Parliament in accordance with provisions of Judicial Enquiry Act.

④ POWER OF CONTEMPT : Article 129 empowers SC to punish for contempt of itself and lower courts.

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⑥ The conduct of a judge cannot be discussed by the Parliament except when removal is being discussed.

⑦ The jurisdiction of SC cannot be diminished

⑧ Supreme Court ruled in Kesavananda Bharati that Judicial Review is Basic Structure of the constitution thus stressing on its powers.

WAY FORWARD.

Judicial independence should not necessarily imply judicial isolation. In this light Judicial Accountability Bill (2010) can create a balance between ACCOUNTABILITY and INDEPENDENCE

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14. Even though Indian federalism has matured quite a bit, with states having far greater control of their economic and political management, serious structural problems still remain. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

यद्यपि भारतीय संघवाद काफ़ी हद तक परिपक्वता प्राप्त कर चुका है जहाँ राज्यों को अपने आर्थिक और राजनीतिक प्रबंधन पर पर्याप्त नियंत्रण है, तथापि गंभीर संरचनात्मक समस्याएं अब भी विद्यमान हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

India has been described as a 'Union of States' but the Federal nature has evolved substantially with recent stress on cooperative federalism:

① States have greater financial autonomy due to increased fiscal devolution (42% : 14th FC)

② Increased untied nature of funds allows for flexibility

③ States have sufficient power to legislate on subjects related to development: health, sanitation etc.

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④ Institutionalization of 3rd layer of government: Local government.

APEX COURT ROLE:

① Limiting use of Article 356: by SR Bommai and Buta Singh Verdict

STRUCTURAL ISSUES REMAINING:

① Office of Governor: used by Central government to influence state politics.

② Legislation on subjects in concurrent list: lowers the role of State Government.

③ Use of Article 356 by Centre in unjustified cases (without allowing party to prove majority on floor)

④ Presence of All India Service.

⑤ States haven't devolved powers to Local Bodies thus limiting

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effectiveness of 3rd wing of federalism

⑥ Inter State Water Disputes : fast to be settled in time bound manner

WAY FORWARD:

① Reforming office of Governor
- fixed term (Punchhi Commission)
- consulting CM before appointing (NCWRC)

② Use of Article 356 sparingly as laid down by Supreme Court.

③ Central legislation on Concurrent Subjects only in cases absolutely necessary.

④ Removing limit on Profession Tax.

⑤ Leverage Inter State Council (Art. 263) for greater cooperation.

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15. The recent amendments to the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 strike a balance between enforcement overzealousness and the need for stringent action against corrupt public servants. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भ्रष्टाचार निवारण अधिनियम, 1988 में हालिया संशोधन प्रवर्तन के प्रति अतिउत्साह और भ्रष्ट लोक सेवकों के विरूद्ध कठोर कार्यवाही की आवश्यकता के बीच एक संतुलन कायम करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 has been ammended with respect to :

① MAKING BRIBE GIVING AN OFFENCE : unless reported within 7 days.

② PRIOR SANCTION : extended to retired civil servants along with those serving in accordance with recommendation of 2nd ARC.

③ CAUGHT RED HANDED : no need for prior sanction.

④ 'INTENTION' : Section 13d(iii) has been ammended to include

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corrupt intentions in obtaining anything of value.

(5) ATTATCHMENT OF PROPERTY : made easier.

More against overzealousness

(1) 'Intention' : earlier any decision due to simple error of judgement could also be punished. This lead to Policy Paralysis. Vijay Kelkar committee as well as Economic Survey 2015-16 proposed the same.

(2) Prevention of harrassment of retired civil servants.

(3) By removing immunity to bribe giver unless reported in 7 days vindictive actions of framing

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honest officers is stopped.

Ensuring stringent action

① By removing sanction for being caught 'red-handed'

② Allowing for attatchment of property

WAY FORWARD:

- Ensuring speedy resolution by Special Benches.
- 2nd ARC recommends differentiating between 'coercive' and 'collusive' corruption.
- Effectiveness of PCA ammendments will only depend on effective implementation.

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16. Identifying the various issues plaguing the voluntary sector in India, discuss the need for a national accreditation agency to overcome them. Discuss.
(250 words) 15

भारत में स्वैच्छिक क्षेत्र को अवरुद्ध करने वाले विभिन्न मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए एवं इन पर काबू पाने हेतु एक राष्ट्रीय प्रमाणन एजेंसी की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

The voluntary sector is an important part of civil society as it ensures greater citizen participation and can also be leveraged for efficient public service delivery

ISSUES PLAGUING VOLUNTARY SECTOR:

① Long and cumbersome registration process with bureaucratic hassles

② Lack of transparency in utilization of funds by NGOs.

③ Non filing of tax returns: with not even 10% filing returns

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④ Foreign funding of NGOs isn't declared timely as per FCRA norms.

⑤ These are used by interest groups to further their agenda.

In this context 2nd ARC recommends that a National Accreditation Agency be created for Voluntary Organisation to:

① Speed up registration

② Overlook activities VOs undertake

③ Set up norms for accreditation: giving uniformity across states.

The National Policy on Voluntary Sector created in 2007 also needs updation.

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RECENT MEASURES:

① NITI Ayog developed DARPAN portal. for registration of NGOs

② Recently Ministry of Women and Child Welfare blacklisted NGOs not on DARPAN.

WAY FORWARD:

① Creation of NAC.

② Settling issue of regulation between Home Ministry and Finance Ministry regarding foreign funding of NGOs.

③ 2nd ARC recommends decentralizing accreditation process by involving local governments.

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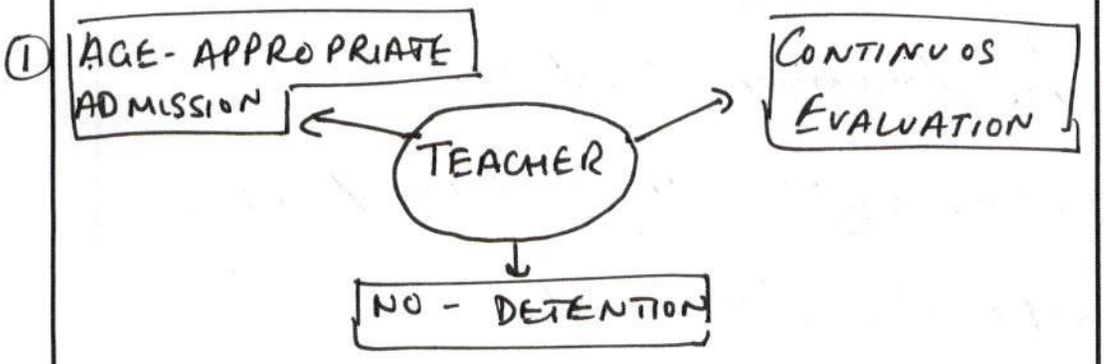
17. Given the importance of a teacher in affecting the learning outcomes of children, discuss the problems in the present system of teacher training in India. How can these be addressed? **(250 words) 15**

बच्चों के अधिगम परिणाम को प्रभावित करने में शिक्षकों के महत्व को देखते हुए, भारत में शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण की वर्तमान प्रणाली में विद्यमान समस्याओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। इनसे कैसे निपटा जा सकता है?

Right to Education Act ensures school education upto age of 14. However its effect on learning outcomes is restrained by capacity of schools: teachers as well as infrastructure.

IMPORTANCE OF TEACHER:



A teacher serves as a pillar for 3 components of RTE.

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(2) A teacher with adequate skills can ensure uniformity in learning outcomes. ASER finds these to be much below par.

(3) They can enable learning by students of varied capabilities.

PROBLEMS REGARDING TEACHER TRAINING:

(1) Lack of capacity: few institutes for training teachers.

(2) Non-uniformity: states having separate standards.

(3) Non-uniform testing norms as well.

(4) Recently RTE had to be

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ammended due to not even 30% teachers being qualified as per norms.

(5) Increasing administrative responsibility on teachers like overseeing Mid Day Meal Scheme.

(6) Focus on rote learning rather than thinking skills.

(7) DIGITAL DIVIDE : lack of digital literacy will translate to students

WAY FORWARD:

Contractual employment of teachers till the meet qualifying standards and only then should they be made permanent.

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18. The implementation of a scheme with such scale and benefit as Ayushman Bharat is likely to face many obstacles. Critically discuss. **(250 words) 15**
आयुष्मान भारत जैसी अति व्यापक और लाभकारी योजना के कार्यान्वयन में कई बाधाओं का सामना करना पड़ सकता है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

The Ayushman Bharat scheme introduced in Budget 2018-19 provides for:

① NATIONAL HEALTH PROTECTION SCHEME (NHPS): each family is entitled to 5 lakh yearly. They can avail public or private health care and the health provider is to be reimbursed.

② HEALTH AND WELLNESS CENTRES: at Primary Healthcare level community centres to be transformed to HWCs providing care for Non Communicable Disease and Mental Health also.

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CHALLENGES AHEAD:

① Fiscal burden: present spending on health is just 1.4% of GDP but it will increase due to Ayushman Bharat.

② Identification of beneficiary: to ensure limit at family level.

③ Absence of adequate doctors: specially in rural areas.

④ Low level of health infrastructure: reflected in low bed to patient ratio

⑤ Possibility of malpractices: private hospitals prescribing unnecessary procedures to obtain money as seen in case of hysterectomy.

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⑥ Mushrooming of private hospitals to avail government re-imbursement: these should stick to prescribed standards.

⑦ Inequitable access: specially in areas with low population density: Tribal areas.

WAY FORWARD:

① Standardized rates for procedures

② Need to build health provider numbers: possibility of creating a HEALTH PROVIDER CADRE.

③ Ensure supply of medicine at reasonable prices.

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19. Given the fact that India cannot match China's financial clout, it is seen to be diversifying the ways in which it can enhance cooperation and promote its diplomatic profile in Africa. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

इस तथ्य को देखते हुए कि भारत, चीन के वित्तीय प्रभुत्व की बराबरी नहीं कर सकता, यह देखा जा रहा है कि भारत ऐसे विविध तरीके अपना रहा है जिसके तहत यह अफ्रीका में सहयोग में वृद्धि और अपनी कूटनीतिक सक्रियता को बढ़ावा दे सके। चर्चा कीजिए।

China's approach towards Africa is of CHECQUE BOOK DIPLOMACY of offering credit. This has been facing backlash by African people who accuse China of meddling in their internal affairs.

INDIA'S ROLE IN AFRICA:

① Greater developmental assistance: India and Japan are cooperating in ~~Asia~~ Africa to provide credit for development.

② India's ITEC has been effective in extending support.

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③ India has aided in creating Pan Africa Network in order to offer digital connectivity.

④ Increasing role of tele-medicine and tele-education. in India's role in Africa.

⑤ Helping in development of renewable energy specifically solar energy : SOLAR MAMAs are being trained by India.

⑥ Net Security Provider in Indian Ocean Region : ensures India's role in fighting piracy and providing Disaster Relief. If Africa's East Coast.

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⑦ India is supportive of Africa's greater representation in UN Security Council.

⑧ Indian diaspora in Africa: specially South Africa also gives India softpower.

⑨ Support to students wishing to pursue higher education in India in form of scholarship.

WAY FORWARD:

India is functioning as a smart power in Africa. However there is a need to boost trade and investment between the two.

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20. Discuss how American sanctions on its adversaries affect India. Taking the example of CAATSA, analyse how India can shield its strategic interests in face of such sanctions. **(250 words) 15**

चर्चा कीजिए कि अमेरिका द्वारा अपने विरोधियों पर लगाए जाने वाले प्रतिबंध भारत को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करते हैं। CAATSA का उदाहरण लेते हुए, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि किस प्रकार भारत ऐसे प्रतिबंधों की स्थिति में अपने रणनीतिक हितों की रक्षा कर सकता है।

American sanctions were recently imposed against Iran as it withdrew from JCPOA as well as Russia. CAATSA : Controlling America's Adversaries Through Trade Sanctions Act is a unilateral decision of USA to impose sanctions.

EFFECTS ON INDIA:

① Iran is India's largest oil supplier and sanctions against it will affect India's ability to import from Iran.

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② CAATSA against Russia will affect India's defense related imports from Russia.

③ In terms of already present defense equipment India relies to majorly on Russian support.

④ BRAHMOS missile jointly developed by India and Russia might get limited buyers due to CAATSA

⑤ Sanctions reduce India's Strategic Independence in relations with Russia

India and Russia have had a history of friendly relations. Furthermore CAATSA are not

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UN approved sanctions and are unilateral decision of US.

Thus India can effectively manage her bilateral relations an minimise adverse effects of US sanctions.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1105)

Name of Candidate	Himadree Kaushik		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	10605
Center	ORN	Date	

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
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9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

75, 3rd Floor, Old Rajinder Nagar Market, Near Axis Bank, New Delhi – 110060

103, 1st Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. What are the salient features of temple architecture in the Himalayas? Explain with adequate examples in light of various elements that influenced this architectural style. **(150 words) 10**

हिमालयी मंदिर स्थापत्य की मुख्य विशेषताएँ क्या हैं? इस स्थापत्य शैली को प्रभावित करने वाले विभिन्न तत्वों के आलोक में यथोचित उदाहरणों के साथ व्याख्या कीजिए।

Temple architecture in the Himalayas is a sub-form of the Nagara style of architecture characterized by:

① Presence of water tank.
Pandrethan temple of Kashmir is situated in the middle of water.

② Panchayatan : crucified ground plan is followed.

③ Presence of garbha griha : Sanctum sanctorum where main diety is housed.

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Elements influencing architecture:

① Geographical location: frequent snow because of which the roof is steep sloping.

② Kashmir being in proximity of Gandhara art is influenced by its elements.

③ Other locations such as Chamba and Almora are influenced by the temple building styles of plains due to these being centres of pilgrimage.

④ Buddhist influence is evident in Kashmir though temples are dedicated to Hindu deities. Eg Pandrethan is a Shiva temple.

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2. The most powerful trend of medieval Indian literature between 1000 and 1800 A.D. is devotional (bhakti) poetry, which dominates almost all the major languages of the country. Comment. **(150 words) 10**

1000 से 1800 ई. के बीच मध्यकालीन भारतीय साहित्य की सबसे मजबूत चलन भक्तिपरक (भक्ति) कविताएं हैं, जो देश की लगभग सभी प्रमुख भाषाओं में प्रमुखता से विद्यमान हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Medieval Indian literature stemming from Bhakti is reflective of a powerful movement in society. It can be looked at from perspective of various saints:

① SANT KABIRDAS:

There are three sub-categories:

i) Dadupanth (Western India)

ii) Kabirgranthavali (Benaras)

iii) Gurugranth Sahib (Punjab region)

Kabirdas was a 'nirguna' saint i.e. believed in a formless god. He spoke primarily in KHADI BOLI or BRIJ BHASHA.

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② MIRA BAI : Rajput princess from Mewar broke social norms by devoting her life to Krishna. Poems composed by her form a part of devoutional songs till today.

③ SAINTS OF MAHARASHTRA : Tukaram, Sakubai were influencing Bhakti movement in Maharashtra.

④ BABA FARID : another nirguna saint whose compositions were included in Guru Granth Sahib.

Thus the Bhakti tradition of Medieval times influenced all regions and its impact can be seen from the poems of saints that are popular in different languages even today.

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3. A real breakthrough was made by Bhagat Singh and his colleagues in terms of ideology, goals and the forms of revolutionary struggle. Analyse.

(150 words) 10

भगत सिंह और उनके सहयोगियों ने विचारधारा, लक्ष्य एवं क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के तरीकों को लेकर एक वास्तविक सफलता अर्जित की। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Bhagat Singh and his colleagues like Ramprasad Bismil, Ashfaqullah were a part of the powerful socialist movement that emerged in India after 1920s.

IDEOLOGY AND GOALS

i) They formed the association HRA: Hindustan ~~Revolutionary~~ Republican Association that got renamed to HRSA when word Socialist was added

ii) They believed in action and mobilising people who would lead the freedom struggle.

iii) Bhagat Singh re-affirmed his commitment to Socialism

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when he declared that freedom for India meant not only overthrowing colonial power but also exploitative social structure

iv) Thus they added the objective of establishing a just society based on Socialist ideals to freedom struggle

FORMS OF STRUGGLE

i) They recognized that India wasn't ready for mass revolution than were inspired by Irish Revolutionaries and Russian Nihilists and supported individual acts of revolt.

ii) Bhagat Singh later renounced violence but picked weapons against Saunders whose lathi charge caused Lala Lajpat Rai his life.

iii) Courageous acts like throwing a harmless bomb on legislature assembly to 'make the deaf hear' were adopted

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4. Series of civil rebellions run like a thread through the first 100 years of British rule. In this context, explain the underlying factors and consequences of Paika Rebellion of 1817. **(150 words) 10**

ब्रिटिश राज के प्रथम 100 वर्षों के दौरान नागरिक विद्रोहों का सिलसिला लगातार चलता रहा। इस संदर्भ में, 1817 के पाइका विद्रोह के अंतर्निहित कारणों और परिणामों की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Civil rebellions in first 100 years of British rule were a direct result of changed economic structure specifically agricultural structure.

i) Paika Rebellion of 1817 was against the exploitative colonial agrarian structure in Odisha region.

ii) Like other revolts during this time it was due to excessive revenue demand and oppression of the new zamindars.

iii) Zamindari structure had changed after Permanent

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Settlement and the New Landlords opressed people brazenly for higher rents.

iv) Paika rebellion was a bold move against opression of zamindars, however it failed to identify the root cause of exploitation which was colonia-lism.

v) It might not have been succesful in its ultimate aim but helped by forming a precedent of revolt against opression.

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5. The Railway system was built not for the modernization of India, but to serve the imperial, colonial and strategic objectives of the British. Examine. **(150 words) 10**

रेलवे प्रणाली को भारत के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए नहीं, अपितु अंग्रेजों के साम्राज्यवादी, औपनिवेशिक एवं सामरिक उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति करने हेतु निर्मित किया गया था। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Lord Dalhousie introduced railways in India in year 1953
Even though this was an opportunity to develop India the aim was British interest as is evident from:

i) The capital for building railways came from Britain entirely.

ii) British investors were assured a guaranteed return of 5% on their investment.

iii) Any industrial development couldn't take place as all components of railways were imported

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iv) Objective of British was to enable export of raw material from India and find markets for British goods in India.

v) The freight policy was thus discriminatory against Indian manufacturing.

vi) The guaranteed return meant no incentive to cut-tariffs which kept railways over-priced.

vii) Strategically railways was aimed at ensuring administrative ease and military movement for securing British rule in India.

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6. Raja Ram Mohan Roy has been described as the "Father of Modern India". Do you agree with such characterisation? Justify your answer with adequate arguments and evidences. **(150 words) 10**

राजा राम मोहन राय को "आधुनिक भारत के जनक" के रूप में वर्णित किया गया है। क्या आप ऐसे चरित्र चित्रण से सहमत हैं? यथोचित तर्कों और प्रमाणों के साथ अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

Raja Ram Mohan Roy had far-reaching influence on diverse aspects of building a truly modern India:

i) He advocated reforming religion to follow rationality. Thus he started Atmiya Sabha and later Brahmo Samaj.

ii) He realised early the import-ance of education and helped David Hare set up Sanskrit College in Calcutta.

iii) As a social reformer he mobilized opinion against

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the cruel practice of Sati and was instrumental in convincing the government to pass Abolition of Sati Act

iv) By calling for religous awakening in Hinduism by relying on Vedas he brought a cultural pride back to Indians.

v) He translated Vedas into Bengali and wrote works like 'Percepts of Jesus' which are seminal works in modern India.

Thus Raja Ram Mohan Roy is truly a father of Modern India where he sought to adopt 'modernity' of West with strong Indian roots.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. The failures of the League of Nations, ultimately, can be traced back to its membership as well as events around the globe in 1930s. Explain.

(150 words) 10

राष्ट्र संघ (लीग ऑफ नेशंस) की विफलता का मूल कारण, अंततोगत्वा, इसकी सदस्यता एवं 1930 के दशक में घटित वैश्विक घटनाक्रमों को माना जा सकता है। व्याख्या कीजिए।

League of Nations was formed after the first World War by incorporating Fourteen Points given by President of United States: Woodrow Wilson. That it failed is evident from the breakout of Second World War.

Reasons for its failure:

i) Limited membership of League: Soviet Union wasn't allowed to join due to ideological differences post Russian Revolution of 1917.

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ii) League had powers of sanction against agressors however these weren't used in case of German and Italian involvement in Spain.

iii) League was affected by the policy of appeasement being followed by nations like Britain and France.

iv) German agression into Czechoslovakia, demand for Sudentenland and eventually the Munich Pact are evidence of this policy

The belief of members of League of Nations that Fascist powers could prevent spread of socialism lead to its ultimate failure.

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8. "Historical events are to be evaluated in terms of their consequences". In this context, critically assess the legacy of the October 1917 revolution in Russia. **(150 words) 10**

"ऐतिहासिक घटनाओं का मूल्यांकन उनके परिणामों के संदर्भ में किया जाना चाहिए"। इस संदर्भ में, अक्टूबर 1917 की रूसी क्रांति की विरासत का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

The October Revolution of 1917 lead to the establishment of Soviet Union : world's first Socialist state. Its legacy can be seen in terms of :

i) The idea of equality and 'from each according to his capability and to each according to his need' took ground.

ii) Immediately after 1917 Russia renounced its interest in colonies for instance it withdrew from North Iran.

iii) During 1920s and 1930s Soviet Union emerged as the

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strongest economy by land redistribution and state lead industrialization.

iv) However centralizing tendencies emerged with time. Under Joseph Stalin civil liberties were severly constrained and all dissent curbed.

v) Heavy state control and the new principle of Revolution: giving non Russian nationalities rights was getting defeated.

The ultimate collapse of Soviet Union in 1990 was a culmination of these inherent flaws. However the legacy of Soviet Union in terms of idea of 'Welfare State' has influenced all countries.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. The beginning of modern China can be traced back to its humiliation at the hands of the western colonial powers. Examine the significance of the Opium Wars in this context. **(150 words) 10**

आधुनिक चीन के उदय को पश्चिमी औपनिवेशिक शक्तियों द्वारा इसको अपमानित करने के प्रसंगों में देखा जा सकता है। इस संदर्भ में, अफीम युद्धों के महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Initially British trade with China was limited to ports.

i) The British however undertook illegal opium trade with China which was morally ruining the country.

ii) Thus China caught a British ~~shipped~~ carrying opium and refused it entry which lead to the Opium Wars.

iii) Chinese were defeated and forced to allow British trade in more ports.

iv) Further British had 'extra territorial right' in these ports

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which allowed British citizens to be tried in European courts.

v) Similarly other western Powers like France, Germany and even United States' 'Me too' policy exploited various regions of China.

vi) This is famously called the 'cutting of the Chinese Melon'. which was completed after failure of 'Boxer Rebellion' and harsher terms.

This 'humiliation' is responsible for emergence of Modern China as is evident from the 'closed economy' nature suspicious of any foreign influence

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. What was the Balfour Declaration? Why is it considered to be a significant factor in shaping the course of conflict in West Asia? **(150 words) 10**

बाल्फोर घोषणा क्या थी? इसे पश्चिम एशिया में संघर्ष की दिशा तय करने वाले एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक के रूप में क्यों माना जाता है?

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Nearly all the artistic remains in ancient India are of religious nature, or were at least made for religious purpose. Critically evaluate.

(250 words) 15

प्राचीन भारत के लगभग सभी कलात्मक अवशेष धार्मिक प्रकृति के हैं, या कम से कम धार्मिक उद्देश्य से बनाए गए थे। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

India being the land of origin and interaction of various religions: Hinduism, Budhism, Jainism in ancient times was influenced by religion. However there were artistic creations secular in nature:

① HARAPPAN CIVILIZATION

RELIGOUS	SECULAR.
Sculpture of Mother goddess, Seal of Proto Shiva or Pashupatinath, Bearded Priest	Bronze dancing girl, bronze bull, Seals with various animal motifs, Painted Pottery

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② MAURYAN PERIOD.

RELIGION INFLUENCED	SECULAR
i) Stupa ii) Buddhis caves: Chaityas and Vihara iii) Jain caves (like Leepakshi caves). iv) Yaksha and Yakshini (Eg the Didarganj Yakshini	i) Mauryan pillars influenced by Achaemian pillars. ii) Sculptures like Ashokan Pillar and Piprahawa Bull iii) Northern Black Polishware: very fine quality pottery

③ POST MAURYAN PERIOD:

Kushanas:

Religious art includes sculptures of Buddha of Gandhara art form.

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However sculptures of Kings have also been found.

(4) GUPTA PERIOD:

The temple building reached its pinnacle during gupta period.
However gold coins depict beautiful art like Samudra-gupta playing veena.
Similarly bronze statue of kings have also been found. (Eg Chandragupta Maurya's statue)
Thus ancient Indian art was created for religious as well as other purposes like showing grandeur of kings and their empire.

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12. Indian nationalism arose when the contradiction between the aims and objectives of the British rule and the interests of Indians became clear and obvious. In this context, elaborate on the role played by the intelligentsia in the growth of nationalism. **(250 words) 15**

भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद का उद्भव तब हुआ जब ब्रिटिश राज के लक्ष्यों और उद्देश्यों तथा भारतीयों के हितों के मध्य के विरोधाभास स्पष्ट और दृष्टिगोचर होने लग गए। इस संदर्भ में, राष्ट्रवाद के विकास में बुद्धिजीवियों द्वारा निर्वाह की गई भूमिका का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

The inherent contradictions between British rule and Indian interest were realised due to various factors like Western education, rediscovery of India's past, rise of middle class. Role of intelligensia in this respect includes:

① ECONOMIC CRITIQUE

i) In 'Poverty and Un-British Rule in India' Dadabhai Naoroji identifies the Drain of Wealth from India which

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is the chief cause of depreciation of masses.

ii) Similarly R.C. Dutta, M.G. Ranade criticized discriminatory nature of tariffs and taxation which were benefitting British.

② DISSIMINATION OF IDEAS.

iii) The intelligensia began using press in order to spread information regarding issues and arouse public opinion.

iv) Various journals like Rast Goftar, Hitabadi, Bengal Gazette were started as well.

③ APPEAL TO BRITISH

v) Initially using means like

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prayers and petitions to British authority for reforms was undertaken.

ii) British reacted by wholly inadequate measures like Indian Council Act 1982 which exposed their unwillingness to promote responsible government.

④ CREATING IDEA OF A NATION.

iii) By organising meetings and discussion the intelligensia established common interest of people throughout were linked.

Thus the intelligensia formed the basis. Sometimes it even supported issues like Indigo Revolt thus mobilizing opinion.

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13. Discuss the reasons behind the British emerging as the most formidable power in India by the end of the eighteenth century, outdoing not just every European rival but also Indian counterparts. **(250 words) 15**

18वीं शताब्दी के अंत तक न केवल प्रत्येक यूरोपीय प्रतिद्वंद्वी को अपितु भारतीय समकक्षों को पीछे छोड़ते हुए भारत में अंग्रेजों के सबसे दुर्जेय शक्ति के रूप में उभरने के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The British emerged the most prominent power by end of 18th century following Battle of Plassey (1757) and Battle of Buxar (1764)

This was made possible by:

i) Superior army and navy: the British were militarily stronger than Indian rulers and defeated even European powers owing to superior military.

ii) The British succeeded vis-a-vis French also because the East India Company was an

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autonomous commercial entity. Whereas the French were heavily influenced and controlled by the government.

iii) Britain attained strategic strength by building Fort St George, Fort Williams and occupying Bombay (purchased from Monarch).

iv) British were united and had a singular objective of colonizing India. However Indian kingdoms were divided and involved in wars against each other.

v) The British found it easy

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to play Indian princes against each other. as seen during Anglo Mysore war when the Nizam of Hyderbad and Carnatic supported British against Tipu Sultan.

vi) The only central authority: Mughals were on a fast decline and no Indian kingdom emerged to occupy its place which was done by British.

vii) The only European power that could match British: French were defeated by end of Anglo Carnatic wars in India. Treaty of Paris after Seven Years War in Europe ensured French in India were eliminated as well.

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14. The pattern of land ownership and the methods of assessment for collection of land revenue introduced by the British in India had a profound impact on the agrarian economy. Discuss. (250 words) 15

भारत में अंग्रेजों द्वारा प्रारंभ भू-स्वामित्व के पैटर्न और भू-राजस्व संग्रह के आकलन के तरीकों का कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था पर गंभीर प्रभाव पड़ा। चर्चा कीजिए।

The British rule was unlike any previous kingdom in India as it changed the entire agrarian structure in a way that it could be exploited.

i) British introduced private property by introducing ownership of land.

ii) Lord Cornwallis and John Shore introduced Permanent Settlement (Zamindari System) where land revenue was fixed. The landlord was to give 10/11th the rent to British.

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iii) This system lead to zamindars becoming rent seeking and exploit-ative as non-payment of revenue meant auction of zamindari.

iv) Zamindars were now only concerned with rent and had no incentive to invest in agriculture due to uncertainty.

v) Zamindari system was prevalant in Bengal, Awadh and Varanasi. Other parts had a Ryotwari System.

vi) Here the rent was collected from 'Ryot' or cultivator directly.

vii) This system introduced by Munro and Reed was aimed at appropriating maximum

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land revenue as rates would be revised unlike Permanent Settlement.

iii) Under Ryotwari system rent was so high that it lead to mushrooming of money lenders and intermediaries.

iv) Similarly Mahalwari system in North also had exhorbitant revenue rates.

The land revenue system lead to severe exploitation of peasants and lead to their frequent rebellion like Deccan Agrarian Revolt, Pabna Revolt, Indigo Revolt

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15. Trace the evolution of British policy towards the Princely states. In what ways did the national movement in princely states differ from the rest of British India? **(250 words) 15**

रियासतों के प्रति ब्रिटिश नीति के क्रमगत विकास का पता लगाइए। रियासतों में राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन ब्रिटिश भारत के शेष भागों से किस प्रकार भिन्न था?

British policy towards Princely States evolved over time from need to annex to need to make them loyal:

i) Initially the policy was of intervening as is evident from system of Subsidiary Alliance of Wellesley.

ii) It took away Princely States' autonomy as they were made to keep British army at their expense and have a British resident.

iii) Similarly policy of ring

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fencing was aimed at annexing kingdoms.

iv) Under Lord Cornwallis, Warren Hastings the British annexed various kingdoms and intervened in fractricidal wars.

v) Anglo-Maratha wars, Anglo Mysore Wars are evidence of this policy

vi) Finally Dalhousie's Doctrine of Lapse was a tool to take over Princely States like Jhansi, Satara.

vii) Even the nawab of Awadh who was loyal was deposed on the grounds of maladministration

viii) After the revolt of 1857,

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Queen Victoria's proclamation stated that Britain would respect sovereignty of Princely States.

iii) However the British influenced them and used them as loyal opposition against rising nationalism

ii) Princely States' rulers remained loyal to British and even opposed national movement.

iii) Finally in Government of India Act of 1935 they refused to join the Federation

However the princes of these states did not reflect the wishes of people in these States. The people got voice via the State Congress.

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16. In the course of the freedom struggle, as the participation of the working class evolved so did the position of the nationalist leadership towards it. Elucidate. **(250 words) 15**

स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के दौरान, जैसे-जैसे श्रमिक वर्ग की भागीदारी बढ़ी, उसी प्रकार इसके प्रति राष्ट्रवादी नेतृत्व का दृष्टिकोण विकसित हुआ। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

As the freedom struggle in India evolved its outreach towards various sections of the society increased.

i) Initially in the moderate phase it was the elite educated class that was leading the movement.

ii) During Swadeshi Movement against partition of Bengal the urban middle class got involved in struggle (1905)

iii) Home Rule League during first world war increased

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social base to students

iv) It was after the Russian Revolution and consequent dissemination of socialist ideas that working class truly got involved.

v) First instance of strike was Ahemdabad Mill Worker strike under leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

vi) Following this there was Kanpur Mill Strike, Railway Workers Strike during the course of non-cooperation movement.

vii) Strike in Tata Steel Plant could only end when Subhash Chandra Bose intervened.

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viii) Thus as working class got mobilized the found voice in leadership as well.

~~viii~~ ix) Jaharlal Nehru in the Karanchi Session of Congress stressed on the need for a socialist welfare state keeping in mind interests of this class.

x) Similarly parties like Congress Socialist Party emerged over these issues.

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17. Events in West Asia and Afghanistan in the year 1979 had a deep impact on the politics of the region with long lasting significance. Examine.

(250 words) 15

वर्ष 1979 में पश्चिम एशिया और अफगानिस्तान में घटित घटनाक्रमों का क्षेत्र की राजनीति पर गंभीर प्रभाव पड़ा, जिसका दीर्घकालिक महत्व था। परीक्षण कीजिए।

In the year 1979 West Asia and Afghanistan became centres of proxy war of the Cold War blocks lead by United states on one hand and Soviet Union on the other.

American companies which had interests in rich oil resources had wide influence in West Asia. However the Afghanistan conflict started with USSR's aggression into Afghanistan.

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This lead to indirect retaliation by the United States which supported a group of rebels to fight the Soviet Union.

While USSR was ousted and broken up with fall of ~~Communist~~ Socialism the conflict of Afghanistan did not end. The rebel group which fought Soviet became militant and was extremely orthodox in its approach towards Afghanistan. This rebel group was the Taliban.

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The consequences of 1979 war are still being felt in West Asia and specially Afghanistan which hasn't been able to develop a stable government yet.

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18. Examine the issues which obstructed the political development in post-colonial African countries. **(250 words) 15**

उन मुद्दों का परीक्षण कीजिए जिन्होंने उत्तर-औपनिवेशिक अफ्रीकी राष्ट्रों में राजनीतिक विकास को अवरुद्ध किया।

The factors that obstructed political development in post colonial African countries were:

i) Colonialism had exploited the natural resources of Africa and prevented any progress in terms of industrialization or agrarian development.

ii) The decolonization process was often violent and so prolonged that it ruined the country economically. For instance French refused

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to leave Algeria, similarly Belgian agression in Katanga region of Congo.

iii) Years of slave trade had lead to emergence of powerful chiefs who had also benefitted from slave trade. These became power centres.

iv) Racism was prevalant in many countries with white population. For instance the apartheid government of South Africa practiced rampant racism till as late as.

v) The boundaries of nations in Africa were created by

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colonial powers artificially without consideration for cultural factors. This has lead to ethnic conflict in many countries like Rawanda

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19. Luddite rebellion was one of the reactions to the negative fallouts of the industrial revolution. Elucidate. **(250 words) 15**

लडाइट विद्रोह औद्योगिक क्रांति के नकारात्मक परिणामों के प्रति प्रतिक्रियाओं में से एक था। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

The industrial revolution changed economic and social structure of England (and other European countries) in its entirety. While production increased at an unprecedented rate, its negative fallouts were:

① Poor working conditions in factories.

② Women and children were employed for shifts beyond twelve hours.

③ Rapid urbanization took place however conditions of living in the cities were

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terrible.

④ Unhygenic working and living conditions lead to spread of epidemics ~~that~~ like Cholera that wiped off large portions of population. These dismal conditions of factory workers who were barely paid a subsistence wage lead to many reactions. One of the extreme form was the Luddite movement under Ned Ludd which blamed machines as the chief cause of all of workers' misery.

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Luddites advocated destruction of machines and the factory system. Due to the extreme nature of this movement it could not gain ground and was suppressed.

Luddites failed to realise that it wasn't the machines but the capitalist class that was exploitative. Other movements like Chartist movement and improving conditions of workers were successful in making lives of people better.

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20. Even though the South Americans welcomed the formulation of Monroe doctrine, it's later interpretation became a pretext for United States' intervention. Elaborate with examples. **(250 words) 15**

भले ही दक्षिण अमेरिकियों ने मुनरो सिद्धांत के निरूपण का स्वागत किया, किन्तु इसकी पश्चात्वर्ती व्याख्या संयुक्त राज्य के हस्तक्षेप के लिए बहाना बन गई। उदाहरणों के साथ सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

The Monroe Doctrine evolved as a means for United States to assert its supremacy in North and South America.

i) It started with Venezuela defaulting on payments to Britain which lead to latter creating a blockade.

ii) In this situation United States asserted it was 'practially sovereign' in its hemisphere. and no countries had the right to interfere in its region.

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iii) South American countries welcomed this step as it aided them in getting out of European control.

iv) However United States started intervening in the internal matters of countries

v) In Panama United States promoted a regime change in order to purchase land around Panama Canal to preserve its interests.

vi) Similarly United States started following a policy of an 'international policeman' to intervene in country's domestic affairs.

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vii It supported the influence of oligarchs to ensure American interests weren't compromised in South America.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1106)

Name of Candidate	Himadree Kaushik.		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	10605
Center	ORN	Date 02/07/18	

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. The imposition of national emergency in 1975 was perhaps the gravest test India's democracy faced. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

1975 में राष्ट्रीय आपात का अधिरोपण संभवत: भारत के लोकतंत्र द्वारा सामना की गई सबसे कठिन परीक्षा थी। चर्चा कीजिए।

National Emergency was imposed on 25th June 1975. It was the first time an emergency was being imposed on grounds of 'internal disturbance'.

CIRCUMSTANCES LEADING TO EMERGENCY:

① Discontent amongst people regarding rising prices and unemployment.

② Demonstrations in Gujarat had lead to elections being held and ruling party at centre was defeated

③ Similar demonstrations were being held in Bihar demanding elections.

④ Massive strike by Railway workers threatening to bring country to standstill.

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However it is argued that the:
① Government had enough routine powers to deal with these issues
② Protests are an integral part of democracy.

Emergency tested Democracy as:
① Cabinet wasn't consulted but made fait-acompli after Emergency was announced.
② Civil liberties were curtailed
③ Supreme Courts held that 'habeas corpus' could also be suspended.
④ Life of Lok Sabha was extended by changing term to six years. Thus elections needed to be held in 1978 instead of 1976.

However India passed this challenge
① Party in power was defeated in next elections.
② Constitutional provisions regarding Emergency were strengthened by 44th constitutional ammendment act 1978.

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2. While to some the abolition of the Privy Purses was a "historical necessity", to others, it was "betrayal of a promise". Examine in the context of the abolition of Privy Purses in 1971. **(150 words) 10**

एक ओर जहाँ कुछ व्यक्तियों के लिए प्रिवी पर्स का उन्मूलन एक "ऐतिहासिक आवश्यकता" थी, वहीं दूसरी ओर अन्य लोगों के लिए यह "एक वादे के प्रति विश्वासघात" था। 1971 में प्रिवी पर्स के उन्मूलन के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए।

'Privy Purses' was the support given by Indian government to the erstwhile leaders of what were earlier the 'Princely States'. This was abolished by then Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi in 1971 as:

① India being a democratic republic any special status identifying royalty was seen to go against these values.

② The money essentially went from public exchequer and hence it was seen unjust that princes be paid from public money.

③ India was reeling under poverty and inequality where this was

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a wasteful expenditure.

④ It violated the 'right to equality' and abolition of titles in Article 14 and 18 respectively.

⑤ At the time of independence these steps were difficult due to challenge of integration but then time was right.

⑥ This move enjoyed wide public support as well.

However leaders like Morarji Desai saw this a betrayal and even resigned as:

① Princes were being denied a right promised to them while signing Instrument of annexation.

② It was seen as a populist measure to go with 'Garibi Hatao' and establish Socialist credentials

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3. Attempts at land reforms in India involved not only legislation but also movements outside the government. In this context, examine the significance of the Bhoodan Movement. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में भूमि सुधारों हेतु किए गए प्रयासों में न केवल विधि-निर्माण अपितु सरकार से असंबद्ध आंदोलन भी सम्मिलित थे। इस संदर्भ में, भूदान आंदोलन के महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए।

The Bhoodan Movement was started by erstewhile freedom fighter and social activist Acharya Vinobha Bhave.

SIGNIFICANCE OF BHOODAN:

① The government had undertaken various measures like abolition of zamindari, land ceiling act, as well as land redistribution.

② However these steps had relatively little success due to lack of political will of implementation

③ People used loopholes to transfer land to family members, various Benami transactions also took place.

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④ Therefore the Bhoodan movement sought to create a feeling of responsibility by:
Large landowners were motivated to voluntary give up portions of their land holdings.

⑤ Bhoodan movement is inspired by the Gandhian idea of 'Trusteeship' where the rich hold wealth for public good.

⑥ It is significant as it tried to create mass awareness regarding rampant inequality and the role each individual needs to play.

⑦ Voluntary movements might not achieve success in terms of numbers but contribute in BEHAVIOURAL CHANGE

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4. Explaining the importance of middle class in the developmental process of a country, discuss the grounds on which the Indian middle class is criticized by some. **(150 words) 10**

किसी देश की विकास प्रक्रिया में मध्यम वर्ग के महत्व की व्याख्या करते हुए, उन आधारों की चर्चा कीजिए जिन पर कुछ लोगों के द्वारा भारतीय मध्यम वर्ग की आलोचना की जाती है।

The 'middle class' is distinct not only because it belongs in the 'middle' not very rich but not very poor. It is distinct because:

① It represents the educated and working class of a society.

② It is often called the 'aspirational middle class' and considered hard working.

③ With economic growth this class grows and becomes vital in terms of being potential CONSUMERS.

④ Being educated it is hoped that this segment will bring about change and participate in Democratic Process and hold the government responsible.

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⑤ The middle class is also the vital taxpayer which makes them crucial

Indian middle class is often criticized for:

① Having 'exited' from use of public services: don't use government health, schools, PDS and now even telephones.

② This exit implies unwillingness to pay taxes: only 4% of voting population pays taxes in India

③ There is also less incentive to hold government accountable.

④ This has often been called the 'Middle Class Apathy'.

However we do see Middle Class mobilisation in issues like public protest during Nirbhaya case or voluntary giving up of LPG subsidy.

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5. The mixing of caste and politics resulting into 'politicization of caste' and 'casteization of politics' in contemporary India has become a grave challenge to our democracy. Comment. **(150 words) 10**

समकालीन भारत में जाति तथा राजनीति के मिश्रण के परिणामस्वरूप होने वाला 'जाति का राजनीतिकरण' तथा 'राजनीति का जातिकरण' हमारे लोकतंत्र के सामने एक गंभीर चुनौती बन गया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Political scientist Rajni Kothari has commented that to expect politics to not be based on caste is to expect it to be far removed from reality. This is because caste issues are essential to Indian democracy. However it extremities they can create social rift.

POLITICIZATION OF CASTE:

i) With the abolition of Untouchability and Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989 caste as a 'social phenomenon' declined

ii) However it has emerged as a political phenomenon and in this sense has been 'politicized'.

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iii) Political mobilization on the bases of caste lead to formation of parties like BSP (Bahujan Samajwadi Party).

iv) Further after Mandal issue the 'Other Backward Classes' emerged as a political powerhouse.

CASTEISIZATION OF POLITICS:

i) When politics is shaped by caste identities and caste issues.

ii) This can create social rift and 'identity politics' can delegate developmental issues to the backseat

iii) There is a threat of populist measures.

WAY OUT:

In this regard the Supreme Court ruling of 2017 is significant in that it prohibitted political parties from seeking votes on the basis of CASTE

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6. Care for the elderly is fast emerging as a critical element of both public and private concern. Discuss in the context of India's increasing population of the elderly. **(150 words) 10**

वृद्धों की देखभाल सार्वजनिक और निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों हेतु तेजी से चिंता के एक नाजुक विषय के रूप में उभर रहा है। भारत में वृद्धों की बढ़ती जनसंख्या के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

After the demographic dividend peaks around year 2032, the elderly population vis-a-vis young will start increasing.

ELDERLY CARE AS PUBLIC CONCERN:

① Directive Principles in the Constitution direct the State to make provisions for assistance in case of old age.

② From fiscal point of view it will require resources for pensions.

③ Health expenditure will have to be ramped up to provide assistance in case of old age.

④ Elderly find adapting to technology challenging thus any e-governance measure has to account for them.

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PRIVATE CONCERN:

① As individuals it is our responsibility: moral and now even legal to provide for elders in the family.

② With the emerging nuclear family structure we will have to reshape our families to accomodate elderly.

WAY OUT:

① Steps like Atal Pension Yojna and New Pension Scheme are a sustainable way to support elderly

② Rashtriya Swastha Bima Yojna for health concerns.

③ With both husban and wife working, grandparents can provide support in modern life.

④ Measures like increasing retirement age like in ageing countries like Switzerland can be explored.

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7. The achievement of Sustainable Development Goals depends crucially on, among other factors, formulating development strategies that reflect the current and future population dynamics. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

सतत विकास लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति अन्य कारकों के साथ-साथ विकास रणनीति के निर्माण पर, जो वर्तमान और भविष्य की जनसंख्या गतिकी को दर्शाती है, पर अत्यधिक निर्भर करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Sustainable Development goals are a set of 17 well defined targets set to be achieved by countries by the year 2030. India has adopted these targets as well.

ROLE OF POPULATION DYNAMICS:

① SDGs include targets like: Zero Hunger, Zero Poverty and Reducing inequality.

② Population dynamics will determine how these are to be achieved. For instance:

Large population of children requires tackling malnutrition in infancy. Similarly large adolescent population would require stress on tackling

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issues like anaemia.

③ Population dynamics in terms of gender will also determine course. For instance gender gap in terms of literacy or pay will get in way of achieving equality.

④ The rural-urban population and future projections for the same will determine progress course for SUSTAINABLE CITIES goal.

⑤ Similarly growth of population and its relative distribution in terms of agriculture / industry will determine goal of SAFE AND CLEAN DRINKING WATER.

Thus population dynamics: age, sex, occupation, rural-urban will all determine progress.

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8. The surge in urban crimes is a grim reminder of the unplanned & rapid nature of urbanization in India. Discuss. Also, list measures that can be taken to tackle the issue of urban crimes in India. **(150 words) 10**

शहरी अपराधों में बढ़ोतरी भारत में शहरीकरण की अनियोजित और तीव्र प्रकृति की विकटता का एक सूचक है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में शहरी अपराधों के मुद्दे से निपटने के लिए अपनाये जा सकने वाले उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Rapid and uplanned urbanization has occured due to fast pace of rural-urban migration. It is projected that by 2020 32% of the population will be urban. This contributes to crime by:

① Unplanned development of peri-urban areas.

② Being far situated women need to travel which is a security threat if public transport isn't developed.

③ Amenities like road lighting hasn't been developed.

④ Law enforcement agencies are not able to keep up with the fast pace of expansion.

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⑤ As a result police patrolling is absent in many areas which contributes to crime.

⑥ The social structure changes suddenly which people aren't used to this contributes to social crimes against women, members of low caste.

⑦ Stark inequality leads to a feeling of jealousy.

MEASURES

① Increasing capacity of law enforcement agencies in keeping with needs

② More policemen need to be recruited and technological measures like CCTV and phone helpline used

③ Developing effective public transport to make travelling safer.

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9. There is an emerging pattern of a predominantly youthful north and a maturing south and west. Analyze the possible implications of such a demographic divergence on policy-making in India. **(150 words) 10**

एक युवा प्रधान उत्तर तथा एक प्रौढ़ दक्षिण एवं पश्चिम का एक उभरता हुआ प्रतिरूप दृष्टिगत हो रहा है। भारत में नीति-निर्माण में इस तरह के जननांकिकीय भिन्नता (डेमोग्राफिक डाइवर्जेंस) के संभावित निहितार्थों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The age structure of southern states like Kerala resembles an advanced economy: with ageing population whilst north has largely young population.

IMPLICATIONS ON POLICY MAKING:

① Capacity to tackle large migration that is bound to occur from North to South.

② This includes providing for sustainable residence, easy remittance

③ The population being young implies greater stress will have to be placed on education: specially primary and secondary.

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④ Ageing population would require different social security measures like healthcare and pension.

⑤ Any migration can become a cause of social rift and will need a proactive and collaborative approach.

WAY OUT:

① Recently government allowed two dispensaries to be availed under Jan Aushadi scheme: this aids migrant workers.

② Fiscal federalism give greater autonomy to states to tackle issues specific to their region

③ Measures like EK BHARAT SHRESTHA BHARAT help maintain unity and integrity.

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10. Growing 'informalization of labour market' is perceived as a barrier to realising economic potential as well as a hindrance to longrun economic development and poverty reduction. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

श्रम बाज़ार के बढ़ते अनौपचारीकरण' को आर्थिक संभाव्यता को साकार करने में एक अवरोध के साथ-साथ दीर्घकालिक आर्थिक विकास तथा गरीबी न्यूनीकरण में एक व्यवधान के रूप में देखा जाता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Informal sector implies sector where there is no social security, formal labour contract or condition of service. This sector has been growing and is a challenge because:

① Lack of social security measures like provident fund (EPFO) implies risk for workers.

② Wages are usually lower in the informal sector.

③ There is no certainity of employment and risk of loosing job remains.

④ The companies do not have an incentive to invest in skilling of workers as they

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are usually temporary.

(5) Lack of social security measures lead to reduction in chances of availing credit or seeking better employment in future.

(6) Workers aren't able to form union or use collective bargaining power.

WAY OUT

(1) Providing for informal sector
- Insurance (PM Rashtriya Bima Yojna)
- Pension (Atal Pension Yojna)
- Skilling (Skill India Mission)

(2) Increasing formal sector employment:
easing regulatory burden by simplifying labour laws.

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11. Fallouts of the Green Revolution, the nature of intervention of the central government to address Punjab's problem, and increased communalization of politics led to an eruption of militant violence in Punjab. Elaborate.

(250 words) 15

हरित क्रांति के प्रतिप्रभाव, पंजाब की समस्या को हल करने में केंद्र सरकार के हस्तक्षेप की प्रकृति एवं राजनीति के बढ़ते सांप्रदायिकरण के परिणामस्वरूप पंजाब में उग्रवादी हिंसा का प्रस्फुटन हुआ। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Mitant violence erupted in Punjab till 1980s as a result of:

GREEN REVOLUTION:

① It benefitted medium and large farmers as only they could invest in expensive fertilizers and machinary

② This lead to growth of inequality.

③ There was migration of labour to assist the harvesting and sowing as agricultural labour.

④ This seasonal migration also lead to a rift.

⑤ Earlier large scale irrigation projects like Bhakra Nangal Dam had also displaced people.

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(6) Green revolution increased the dependence of farmers on State in terms of subsidy for power, fertilizer etc.

POLITICAL SCENARIO

(1) The demands of Akali Dal lead to formation of 'Punjab' on linguistic basis.

(2) However Akali Dal did not enjoy support of the lower caste Sikhs who still supported congress.

(3) They further felt marginalized when centre dismissed the popularly elected government of Punjab in 1979.

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④ This lead to demand for greater autonomy and creation of 'Sikh Suba'.

⑤ The more extreme factions demanded a separate nation: Khalistan.

CENTRE'S INTERVENTION

① Military intervention under Operation Blue Star in 1984 lead to damaging of Golden Temple.

② This hurt the religous sentiments of Sikhs.

③ Assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi by her Sikh bodyguards in 1984 lead to violence against Sikhs in Delhi

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12. The India-China war of 1962 was a result of immediate as well as longstanding factors. Explain. Also, examine the significant consequences of the war. **(250 words) 15**

1962 का भारत-चीन युद्ध तात्कालिक और साथ ही दीर्घकालिक कारकों का परिणाम था। व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, इस युद्ध के महत्वपूर्ण परिणामों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

① After the formation of Communist China in 1959, India was one of the first countries to recognize China.

② India-China relations were set up on basis of Panchsheel principles of peaceful existence formulated by Jawaharlal Nehru and Zhou Enlai.

③ However boundary issues were imminent:

India considered boundaries established by Shimla accord (Mahmohan Line) legitimate while China did not.

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④ Therefore Aksai Chin and large parts of Arunachal Pradesh (then called NEFA) remained disputed

⑤ The immediate cause of 1962 war was Chinese occupancy of Tibet.

① India gave refuge to Dalai Lama: religious head of Tibetans and condemned the Chinese agressim in Tibet.

② This lead to Chinese agressim on both fronts: North-East and Laddakh in 1962 while the world was occupied with Cuban Missile Crisis.

CONSEQUENCES:

① India was able to defend Laddakh though China had already constructed a cultural highway in Askai Chin

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② China declared a unilateral ceasefire in North-East and backed off from almost Assam.

③ Reputation of Jawaharlal Nehru suffered as a Prime Minister. The Defense Minister V. Krishna Menon resigned.

④ India had to take aid from USA and UK. USSR remained neutral

⑤ India ramped up defense expenditure. Department of defense procurement was set up in 1965.

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13. The isolation of the region, its complex social character and its backwardness have all resulted in a complicated set of demands from different states of the North-East since independence. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

इस क्षेत्र के अलगाव, इसकी जटिल सामाजिक प्रकृति और इसके पिछड़ेपन की परिणति स्वतंत्रता के उपरांत से ही उत्तर-पूर्व के विभिन्न राज्यों के द्वारा मांगों के एक जटिल समुच्चय के रूप में हुई। चर्चा कीजिए।

The North - East region presents a unique challenge as it is geographic-ally isolated (chicken-neck corridor), has a complex social character (various tribes) and located in sensitive border:

① The chicken neck corridor leads to accessibility issues.

② Geographical terrain is challenging for building infrastructure like roads.

③ There is a complex social structure - various tribes have distinct social structures and customs which has historically been seen.

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④ Immediately after Independence imposition of Assamese language lead to formation of All-India Hill People Conference to demand greater autonomy for tribal areas.

⑤ This lead to formation of multiple states: Tripura, Manipur.

⑥ Assam's failure to handle famine in Mizoram area lead to guerella warfare under Lal Denga for decades.

⑦ Demands of people of Gorkha and Bodo tribes lead to creation of Autonomous District Councils for both.

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⑧ The border issues lead to demand by Assam for sending back Bangladeshi refugees. This movement lead by All-Assam Students Union (AASU) lead to insurgency by ULFA.

⑦ Meitis, Kukis and Nagas of Manipur also contribute to complex social situation with internal rifts.

WAY OUT:

① The emergence of Sixth Schedule States has aided in greater autonomy

② Government outlook towards North East should be of development: in this sense i3B: development of Biotechnology, Bamboo Mission will aid in prosperity in region.

③ Engaging with states using North East Council can help ease conflicts within the region.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Decline in child sex ratio, caused by various reasons, is a serious problem with severe socio-economic, demographic and cultural implications. Discuss in the context of India. **(250 words) 15**

विभिन्न कारणों से बाल लिंगानुपात में गिरावट, विकट सामाजिक-आर्थिक, जननांकिकीय और सांस्कृतिक निहितार्थों के साथ, एक गंभीर समस्या है। भारतीय संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

The child sex ratio in India has declined from 927 in 2011 to 919 in 2011 which is alarming and regressive.

CAUSES.

① Preference for male child due to social reasons like last rites.

② Prevalent practice of dowry as it leads to girls being seen as an economic burden.

③ Preference for fewer children has been seen to increase the preference for a male child which can explain link between growth and falling CSR.

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④ Accessibility to diagnostic technology is increasing leading to female foeticide.

⑤ There is a 10% difference in male and female infant mortality rate (IMR) which shows female babies are less cared for.

IMPLICATIONS:

SOCIO-ECONOMIC, DEMOGRAPHIC, CULTURAL.

① There will be a falling sex ratio in the society in general.

② Crimes against women are likely to increase which will further re-inforce male preference.

③ Practices like brides being 'bought' from various states like sex in Haryana can become prevalent.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

④ Decline in numbers can lead to further marginalisation as they will be fewer in all public spaces: schools, jobs etc.

⑤ A low child sex ratio is also in itself a very troubling matter as it reflects the society's attitude towards females. Any nation aiming to be a welfare state cannot have this disparity

WAY FORWARD:

① Initiatives like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao need to bring about a change in attitude.

② Provision of Pre-Natal Diagnostic Test Act need to be effectively implemented.

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15. Is the Indian notion of secularism, based on uniform respect for all religions by the state and separation of religion from public institutional practices, adequate to ensure a secular state? Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

क्या राज्य द्वारा सभी धर्मों के प्रति एकसमान आदर और सार्वजनिक संस्थागत प्रक्रियाओं से धर्म के पृथक्करण संबंधी धर्मनिरपेक्षता की भारतीय अवधारणा एक धर्मनिरपेक्ष राज्य को सुनिश्चित करने हेतु पर्याप्त है? चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian secularism is special in that it is not a mere 'separation of state and church' like in West. We advocate a uniform respect for all religions as well. However secularism goes further:

① It allows intervention of state in religious matters in order to bring about social reform.

② Abolition of Untouchability and recent measures like Triple Talaq are examples of state intervention

③ Separation of religion from public institutional practices is ensured by:

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

i) Article ~~26~~ 26: freedom to manage religious affairs

ii) Article 27: freedom from religious instruction in educational institutes aided by government.

iii) Article 29: freedom of minorities to establish educational institutes

④ Respect for other religions is ensured by Article 25: Freedom to practice, propogate and profess one's religion.

⑤ Similarly speeches that are 'inflammatory' or injure one's religious sentiments are punishable.

⑥ However secularism requires equal treatment of all religions. This can be furthered by:

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

i) Social cohesion : people should be more tolerant. This can be done by educating about various religions, celebrating festivals together.

ii) Article 44 of the constitution recommends Uniform Civil Code. This can help in bringing about parity.

JUDICIAL INTERVENTION

① Supreme Court ruled that appeal should not be made to voters based on religion.

② Supreme Court's Triple Talaq verdict gives further impetus to cause of Uniform Civil Code.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Even though millions have been lifted out of poverty in recent decades, the rise in inequality may have dire consequences for the society. Explain in the light of recent studies highlighting this increasing trend. **(250 words) 15**

हालाँकि हालिया दशकों में लाखों लोगों को गरीबी से बाहर निकाला गया है, लेकिन असमानता में वृद्धि के समाज के लिए खतरनाक परिणाम हो सकते हैं। इस बढ़ती हुई प्रवृत्ति पर प्रकाश डालते हुए हालिया अध्ययनों के आलोक में व्याख्या कीजिए।

According to an Oxfam research top 1% rich of India had amassed 73% of the wealth as of 2017.

Therefore even though poverty headcount ratio has declined to 21.9% from 29% between 2001 and 2011 (Tendulkar line) the inequality has kept on increasing.

CONSEQUENCES OF INEQUALITY:

① Social conflict: prosperity for a few leads to inevitable conflict between classes.

② This has lead to phenomenon like rise of Naxalism in past.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Few pockets of extreme poverty lead to Left Wing Extremism.

③ Low levels of 'capability': the poor are unable to invest in health and education thus remain poor. On the other hand rich acquire more wealth. Thus these inequalities become persistent and more grave.

④ An economic fall-out of inequality has been the small tax-base of the country. Since large part is out of the tax-net.

⑤ This low revenue reduces the capability of the government to invest in redistribution and increase quality of life of people.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

⑥ Regional inequalities can be a challenge to national integrity. The neglected regions of North-East and Jammu and Kashmir witness maximum insurgency.

The famous economist Thomas Piketty has pointed to rising inequality around over. This has also been reason for:

① Rise of extreme nationalism: like in Finland, Hungry

② Anti-globalisation movement as in USA and UK

③ Anti-immigrant movements where migrants are seen as cause of inequality.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. The demand by nativist political parties and movements that employment preferences be given to "local" people has raised certain issues. Examine the statement in the context of 'son of soil theory' in India. Also discuss, why such demands develop in some states and cities and not in others.

(250 words) 15

देशीय राजनीतिक दलों और आंदोलनों द्वारा "स्थानीय" लोगों को रोजगार में प्राथमिकता देने की मांग ने कुछ निश्चित मुद्दों को उठाया है। भारत में 'मिट्टी के लाल के सिद्धांत' के संदर्भ में इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि ऐसी मांगें कुछ राज्यों और शहरों में हीं क्यूँ विकसित होती हैं, अन्य में नहीं।

The 'son of soil theory' asserts that certain people have greater rights over resources in an area by the virtue of being born there. For instance demands of locals being given preference in employment

The constitution prohibits discrimin-ation on the basis of place of birth or residence when it comes to public employment in Article 15. However Parliament can make certain exemptions. Similarly article 30C allows such restrictions in Jammu and Kashmir.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

ISSUES WITH THE POLICY:

① Against the spirit of the Constitution: as provided by Article 15

② Challenges national integrity by creating artificial boundaries.

③ Shortage of labour in one region is supplemented by migration. However 'son of soil' policy is likely to enhance any labour shortage.

④ Challenges idea of meritocracy: open competition for various posts ensures most suitable candidates get preference.

⑤ Movement of people for employment increases interaction between people of various regions and helps in

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

overcoming prejudice and stereotypes

WHY ONLY SOME STATES HAVE THIS POLICY DEMAND:

① States that see large influx of migrants are likely to demand such measures

② Certain coastal states have seen large industrial development and influx of people seeking employment. The locals have feel neglected thus these regions demand such a policy. Eg Maharashtra.

③ States with distinct culture that they wish to preserve are more likely to raise such demands. Eg States in North East.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Rapid urbanization not only requires addressing the deficits in urban areas but also addressing those that are created because of it in rural areas. Comment. Also, evaluate the success of government programmes to reduce the stress on rural population because of urbanization.

(250 words) 15

तीव्र शहरीकरण न केवल शहरी क्षेत्रों के अभावों को दूर करने की मांग करता है अपितु इसके कारण ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में व्युत्पन्न कमियों से निपटना भी आवश्यक बनाता हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, शहरीकरण के कारण ग्रामीण आबादी पर पड़ने वाले दबाव को कम करने हेतु सरकारी योजनाओं की सफलता का भी मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Rapid urbanization has created deficits in rural areas such as:

① Feminization of agriculture: rural migrating leads to women working the field.

② However lands are still not in their name. Thus their ability to access credit, avail subsidies or benefits of agricultural insurance suffers.

③ Exposure of rural areas to urban ideas through media has lead to a culture of consumerism.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) It has also lead to insecurities and fear of loss of culture which reflects in aggressive acts of Khap Panchayats.

(5) Pressure on agriculture has increased as there is a larger population to feed. Further nature of demand has shifted to products like poultry, eggs, organic food.

(6) Villages situated close to urban areas depend on nearby cities for sustenance. Thus infrastructure connecting the two needs to improve.

(7) Increasing remittances from urban to rural areas require Financial Inclusion and rural penetration of banks.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Earlier government schemes like PURA: Provision of ~~Rural~~ Urban Amenities in Rural Areas had limited success and have been replaced by Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission.

SKILL INDIA:

Similarly focus on skilling of people in rural areas will ensure they find well paying jobs in urban areas and not work as unskilled labour.

Initiatives like Ajeevika Gramin Express provide employment as well as increase Urban-Rural connectivity

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Globalization is a double-edged sword, which on one hand ensures economic growth but on the other hand, assaults national sovereignty, erodes local culture and threatens economic and social stability. Critically examine the statement in context of Indian society. **(250 words) 15**

वैश्वीकरण एक दोधारी तलवार है, जो एक ओर आर्थिक संवृद्धि को सुनिश्चित करता है, किन्तु दूसरी ओर यह राष्ट्रीय संप्रभुता पर हमला करता है, स्थानीय संस्कृति को विनष्ट करता है तथा आर्थिक और सामाजिक स्थिरता के लिए खतरा उत्पन्न करता है। भारतीय समाज के संदर्भ में इस कथन का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Globalization has provided an opportunity for economic growth for India by:

① Services sector: BPO, financial services, business advisory services depend on globalization.

② India is largest receiver of international remittances sent by workers in various parts of the world.

③ Fast movement of technology has aided technical progress in India.

However it is a challenge as:

① National sovereignty might be

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

threatened due to influence of institutions like World Bank, IMF, WTO

② Further multi-national corporations try to influence domestic policy like FDI policy.

③ It erodes culture by imposing western ideas of consumerism. and even the popular culture.

④ Social stability is challenged as repurcussions of globalization are felt

⑤ ~~For~~ CASE STUDY:

Bharatiya Kisan Union protested liberalisation and reduction of agricultural subsidies. Similarly

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

National Fishworkers Forum protested government allowing large fishing companies to operate trawlers.

⑤ Economic stability is threatened as seen in Global Financial Crisis of 2007.

However globalisation can also aid these very things by:

① Cultural transformation instead of erosion via GLOCALISATION. Eg McDonalds serves only veg and chicken in India.

② International organisations can aid in times of financial crisis

③ Exposure to ideas can transform society in desirable ways.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. The focus on risk factors that appear at a young age and timely interventions is the key to preventing child delinquency and its escalation into chronic criminality. Analyse the statement with respect to growing incidences of child delinquency in context of India. **(250 words) 15**

कम उम्र में दिखाई पड़ने वाले जोखिम कारकों पर ध्यान तथा समय पर हस्तक्षेप बाल अपराध एवं उनके बढ़कर स्थायी अपराधी बनने के निवारण की कुंजी है। भारत के संदर्भ में बाल अपराध की बढ़ती घटनाओं के परिप्रेक्ष्य में इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Child delinquency might be an individual act however it is often based on social factors. Timely identifying risks factors and intervening is crucial as:

① Social conditions of poverty often lead to criminal activity.

② Growing up in certain areas like slums exposes children to a very harsh life

③ Children without parents or guardians often fall into a life of criminality.

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(4) Thus certain risk factors can be identified.

(5) Children charged with petty crimes need to be handled with care instead of hard punishment.

(6) Juvenile detention centres need to function as transformative centres instead of grilling criminality into children.

(7) Timely interventions should include psychologist care, consultation with parents if possible.

Thus we need to ~~of~~ adopt a reformative approach to

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juvenile delinquency instead of punitive.

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INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है ;नाम, प्रश्न–पत्रा कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदिद्ध।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्रा में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर ;क्यूसीएद्ध पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. In view of the direct link between tenure security and food security, there is need for a conducive legal framework for land rights in India. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

पट्टे की सुरक्षा और खाद्य सुरक्षा के बीच प्रत्यक्ष संबंध को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत में भूमि अधिकारों के लिए एक हितकर कानूनी ढांचे की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Tenancy reforms undertaken after independence were intended at recognizing right of the tiller. There is a need for relooking the same as:

① Providing security to tenant as well as land owners will formalize the already prevalent practice of tenancy.

② Present system discourages leasing out land due to insecurity of owners. Thus agricultural land is rather left fallow.

③ Non-formalization of tenancy leads to inability of tenant farmer to access
- formal credit
- insurance for crops
- state provided subsidies

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In this light the Model Land Tenancy law proposes:

① Recognition of rights of owner as well as the tiller

② Security of tenure to the farmer without compromising ownership rights.

③ Access to farm subsidy based on tenancy and not ownership.

④ Creation of land banks where land can be consolidated and leased out.

WAY FORWARD:

Tenancy reforms will help in land consolidation as average land holding size has fallen to a low of 1.15 hectares.

States should be incentivized to adopt Tenancy Acts as the subject is within their jurisdiction under Article 246.

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2. The measurement of the extent of formal sector and formal employment is yet an unsettled matter in our economy. Comment. Also, mention the steps which the government has taken to improve its extent.

(150 words) 10

औपचारिक क्षेत्रक और औपचारिक रोजगार के विस्तार का मापन हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था में अभी भी एक अनसुलझा मामला है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके विस्तार में सुधार हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Formal sector includes that employment which provides some form of social security or registration for its employees. It is 'formal' as there is some form of security of employment and employee benefits.

The challenge of measuring formal employment is highlighted by the Economic Survey 2017-18 which considers two ways:

① Registration of employees under EPFO (Employee Provident Fund) or ESIC (Employee State Insurance Scheme) or some social security measure:
According to this formal sector is 14% of total employment.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

② Formality based on registration of employer under GST : according to which 53% of employment is formal.

STEPS TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT:

① Budget 2018 increased the government's share of compulsary EPFO payment of 8.33% to full 12.5% for first three years of employment.

② The compulsary payment for women has been reduced to ₹8,000 to encourage formal employment of women

③ Labour laws are being streamlined into 4 simplified labour codes to encourage formal employment.

④ Steps to include informal employees in social security net: Atal Pension Yojna, Rashtriya Swastha Bima Yojna.

WAY FORWARD:

Ease of compliance with labour laws will encourage larger formal employment

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. The investment rate in India has gradually declined after a historic high in the mid 2000s. Examine the reasons behind this trend. Discuss the steps required to revive investment for a sustained growth. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में निवेश दर, 21वीं सदी के प्रथम दशक के मध्य में एक ऐतिहासिक उछाल के उपरांत निरंतर घटती रही है। इस प्रवृत्ति के पीछे निहित कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। निरंतर वृद्धि हेतु निवेश को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए आवश्यक कदमों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The investment rate measured by Gross Fixed Capital formation (GFCF) peaked in 2008 to 33% after which it returned to former levels.

This high level of investment was accompanied with unprecedented growth rate of 8.5% annual average between 2003-08. However decline post 2008 can be traced to :

① GLOBAL FINANCIAL CRISIS : this adversely affected :
- Foreign Direct Investment
- Global Demand
- Government Revenue (thus public investment.

② High (two-digit inflation) begining 2010

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had to be addressed by hike in interest rate by RBI thereby slowing down investment.

③ Slow credit growth : banks reeling under Non-Performing Assets issue have slowed down loans.

④ Over-leveraged firms : 'twin balance sheet problem' with 'Indian characteristics'

⑤ Stalled projects worth almost 7% of GDP

STEPS TO REVIVE INVESTMENT:

① PUBLIC INVESTMENT : specially in infrastructure can 'crowd-in' private investment.

② RECAPITALIZATION OF BANKS : plan of injection of 2.1 lakh crore into Public Sector Banks will encourage credit off take.

③ RESOLUTION OF FIRM BANKRUPTCY : the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Resolution Act, SARFESI Act to solve 'Exit Problem'.

WAY FORWARD : Easing Foreign Direct Investment norms, push for Make in India can help re-attaining high investment.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Discussing the reforms that contributed in improving India's ranking in the World Bank's 'Ease of Doing Business' index, identify the challenges that still remain in the overall environment of doing business. Suggest some concrete steps that India can take to further improve its performance on the index. **(150 words) 10**

विश्व बैंक के 'इज ऑफ़ डूइंग बिज़नस' सूचकांक में भारत की रैंकिंग को बेहतर बनाने में योगदान करने वाले सुधारों पर चर्चा करते हुए, व्यवसाय करने के समग्र वातावरण में अब भी विद्यमान चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए। भारत द्वारा इस सूचकांक पर अपने प्रदर्शन को और अधिक सुधारने के लिए उठाए जा सकने वाले कुछ ठोस कदम सुझाइए।

India's ranking in World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Index improved 30 places to 100th in 2018.

Reforms Undertaken

① Improving legal machinary: setting up of commercial benches in four High Courts for speedy resolution

② Implementing Goods and Services Tax ensuring One-Country One-Tax.

③ Faster clearances via multiple Single Window Clearance mechanism. (Labour Portal, SWIFT: Single Window Interface for Foreign Trade)

④ Multiple measures by states: Right to Service for speedy clearances

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

by Telangana, Industrial Land Bank by Odisha.

CHALLENGES THAT REMAIN:

① Labour laws: multiple (centre and states) and very strict.

② Judicial pendancy: specially tax appeal matters remains.

③ 'Contract Enforcement' remains a weak area in EOB ranking.

MEASURES NEEDED:

① Reform of labour laws: 4 codes have been proposed.

② Easing tax compliance: Economic Survey suggests appeals above only a certain minimum.

③ Further streamlining clearances: environmental, safety etc.

④ Ease of land acquisition: uniformity across states.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Providing social security, especially to those working in unorganised sector, is an important requirement to achieve the goal of inclusive growth. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करना, विशेषकर उन लोगों को जो असंगठित क्षेत्र में कार्यरत हैं, समावेशी विकास के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

In India 85% of labour force is employed in unorganized sector. Therefore a two pronged approach of increasing formalization and providing social security to organized sector is important as:

① Social security will increase productivity in informal sector: Health insurance like Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna will improve work days.

② Unorganized sector does not have job security because of which certain benefits like unemployment benefits provided by developed countries are desirable.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ As demography is ageing there is need of providing some form of post-retirement benefit to this vast segment.

④ Unorganized sector is low paying and thus savings are limited which implies need for inculcating saving habits.

WAY FORWARD:

① PENSION: Atal Pension Yojna: wider coverage and awareness.

② MEDICAL INSURANCE: Pradhan Mantri Swasthya Bima Yojna and National Health Protection Scheme (Budget 2018)

③ INCREASE PRODUCTIVITY: National Skill Mission can help in increasing productivity and wages.

④ Need to ensure implimentation of Minimum Wages Act.

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6. Contract farming can help in the expansion of organized food processing industry in India by strengthening backward linkages. Comment. What changes are required in the existing regulatory structure to address issues related to contract farming in India? **(150 words) 10**

अनुबंध कृषि (कॉन्ट्रैक्ट फार्मिंग) बैकवर्ड लिंकेज को सुदृढ़ कर भारत में संगठित खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के विस्तार में सहायता कर सकती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। भारत में अनुबंध कृषि से संबंधित समस्याओं को हल करने हेतु वर्तमान नियामक संरचना में क्या परिवर्तन आवश्यक हैं?

Contract farming involves an agreement between farmer and potential purchaser prior to sowing. It can help in expansion of food processing by:

① Creating linkage between farm and processing unit: provision of transport, weighing mechanism etc

② Reducing post harvest losses: (which can amount to as much as 20-30% in case of horticulture produce) by providing cold storage facility.

③ Ensuring standardization and food-safety measures: by practicing safe agricultural practices.

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④ Providing better price discovery and greater price certainity.

CHANGES REQUIRED IN REGULATORY STRUCTURE:

① Agricultural Produce and Marketing Companies Act (APMC Act) in some states do not allow Contract farming

② Standardization of Contracts is required to protect farmer interest.

③ Need for regulatory authority to ensure interest of both parties.

WAY FORWARD:

The Model Contract Farming Law needs to be adopted by states thus allowing Contract Farming by ammending APMC Acts.

There is need to protect farmers from exploitative contracts by STANDARDIZING CONTRACTS.

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7. Minimum Support Price (MSP) of crops is a short term solution for agricultural distress which creates long term problems. Examine. Suggest measures to overcome the limitations of the MSP regime. **(150 words) 10**

फसलों के लिए न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य (MSP) कृषि संकट का एक अल्पकालिक समाधान है जो दीर्घकालीन समस्याएं पैदा करता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। MSP व्यवस्था की कमियों से निजात पाने हेतु उपाय सुझाइए।

Minimum Support Price is the assured price at which State purchase farm produce. Issues related to MSP are:

① MSP is declared for 23 crops but effective procurement occurs only for wheat, rice and cotton.

② It skews the production making it 'cereal centric' which causes:

- economic cost: production isn't in line with demand
- environmental cost: degradation of land and excess use of water.
- fiscal cost: buffer of 61.1 million tonnes as opposed to 21.6 MT for foodgrains.

③ Farmers are unaware of existence

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of MSP for pulses and other crops.

MEASURES TO OVERCOME:

① MSP should reflect social and environmental costs: pulses help in restoring land fertility.

② Using alternate mechanisms:

- Price Deficiency Payment System: like Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojna in Madhya Pradesh where upto 25% of MSP is given.

③ MSP should be backed by procurement for other products as well (millets, oilseeds)

④ Regional uniformity: MSP is practically non-existent in North East.

BUDGET 2018:

MSP for 23 Kharif crops was hiked by 1.5 times.

WAY FORWARD: Calculation by CACP on COST-PLUS basis for all crops.

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8. Enumerating the factors that determine a nation's energy-mix, comment on the need for having a diversified fuel basket for meeting India's future energy demands. **(150 words) 10**

किसी राष्ट्र के ऊर्जा-समिश्र (एनर्जी-मिक्स) को निर्धारित करने वाले कारकों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए, भारत की भावी ऊर्जा मांगों को पूरा करने हेतु एक विविधिकृत फ्यूल बास्केट के होने की आवश्यकता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

FACTORS DETERMINING ENERGY MIX:

① Natural Resources: abundant coal reserves would imply more Thermal Power, presence of fast flowing rivers would imply hydro-electricity (Bhutan).

② Level of development: clean energy sources are expensive hence only developed regions like Europe have been able to transition.

③ Access to finance: availability of finance for particular resource (Green Energy Fund for renewables)

④ International committments and policy framework: India's voluntary committments under Paris Agreement.

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Need for diversification for India:

① Low access to fossil fuels

② Large import bill due to crude oil.

③ Environmental concerns: rising pollution levels in Indian cities.

④ Need to increase power production for universal access.

⑤ Exploring low cost as well as sustainable sources for growth needs.

PRESENT STATE:

India added a formidable 30 GW thus making its renewable energy production 67 GW as of March 2018.

WAY FORWARD:

- Reducing reliance on fossil fuel by achieving 30% electric vehicle fleet by 2030 (National E-Mobility Mission)

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9. Despite being a water-stressed economy, micro irrigation penetration in India remains sub-optimal. Discuss the reasons behind it. Also list measures taken by the government to provide an impetus to micro irrigation.

(150 words) 10

एक जल-संकटग्रस्त अर्थव्यवस्था होने के बावजूद, भारत में सूक्ष्म सिंचाई की पैठ उप-इष्टतम (सब ऑप्टीमल) बनी हुई है। इसके पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, सूक्ष्म सिंचाई को प्रोत्साहन देने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Micro-irrigation can aid in water conservation, preventing degradation of land and saving power consumption (via pumping costs).

Reasons for sub-optimal penetration:

① Excessive reliance on flood irrigation (both tubewell and canal)

② Water user charges not being based on amount consumed. lead to excess usage.

③ Power subsidy further incentivizes excess usage.

④ Micro-irrigation technology remains high-cost.

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(5) Limited awareness amongst farmers regarding micro-irrigation

(6) Government investment is skewed towards canal irrigation infrastructure

MEASURES TAKEN:

(1) PMKSY: Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayi Yojna integrates On Farm Water Management (OFWM), IWDP (Integrated Watershed Development Program) and AIBP (Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Program) thus providing impetus to water conservation.

(2) Micro-irrigation was included as infrastructure in Harmonized List of Infrastructure thus easing credit.

(3) Agreement with Israel regarding greater technology access for micro-irrigation.

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10. Discuss the prospects & challenges in adopting an integrated multimodal transportation system in India with reference to government initiatives in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में एकीकृत मल्टीमॉडल परिवहन प्रणाली के संबंध में सरकार की पहलों को संदर्भित करते हुए इसे अपनाने से संबंधित संभावनाओं एवं चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

An integrated multimodal transport system can create synergies and reduce duplication of effort thus saving costs.

PROSPECTS :

① Bharatmala - Sagarmala :
The former has 'port-connectivity' as an essential pillar. Thus port development has to be aided by road connectivity.

② Bharat Setu : confluence of railway and road safety by achieving zero unmanned railway crossing.

③ NABH NIRMAAN : (Next Generation Airports for Bharat) - cities that are

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closeby can be served by a single airport combined with better road connectivity.

④ Similarly railway stations accompanied by better roads in remote areas can improve connectivity and also eliminate need for new railway stations

CHALLENGES:

→ Different authorities dealing with these sectors.

→ Limited collaboration between sectors.

→ Roads being built by centre as well as states require cooperative federalism

→ Heavy subsidization of railways puts pressure on alternate transport

WAY FORWARD:

→ Possibility of single Ministry of Transport subsuming Railways, Highways, Aviation and Ports as has been done by China.

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11. Public Sector Enterprises formed the backbone of industrial development after independence, but with changing times, their role has also changed. Discuss. Also, comment on the need to adopt a multi-pronged strategy to deal with the issues that they are facing. **(250 words) 15**

स्वतंत्रता के उपरांत सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रक के उद्यम औद्योगिक विकास की रीढ़ बने, लेकिन बदलते समय के साथ उनकी भूमिका भी बदल गई है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं से निपटने के लिए एक बहु-आयामी रणनीति अपनाये जाने की आवश्यकता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Industrial Policy 1951 and First 5' year Plan (1951-1956) visualized Public Sector Enterprises to be the 'commanding heights' of economy.

→ Earlier needed as private sector had limited investment capacity.

→ Over the years PSEs developed a bureaucratic and inefficient structure.

→ Industrial Policy of 1980 sought to revive PSEs but with limited success.

→ Post the 1991 Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization (LPG) reforms PSE role has diminished.

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→ In 1991 BIFR: Board for Industrial Financial Reconstruction was established to revive PSEs.

→ Narsimhan Committee had advised disinvestment in sick PSUs. Rangarajan Committee affirmed the same advising majority stake be sold in all except key areas.

CHANGED ROLE OF PSEs:

① Serving 'unserved' areas: PSBs lend to vulnerable sectors and essential sectors like infrastructure.

② 'Heavy' industry with limited private participation: Power Generation (NTPC), Fuel (ONGC, GAIL, OIL)

③ Monopoly in public interest/safety: Railways, Nuclear Power.

④ Source of Income for government: Maharatna and Navratna PSEs.

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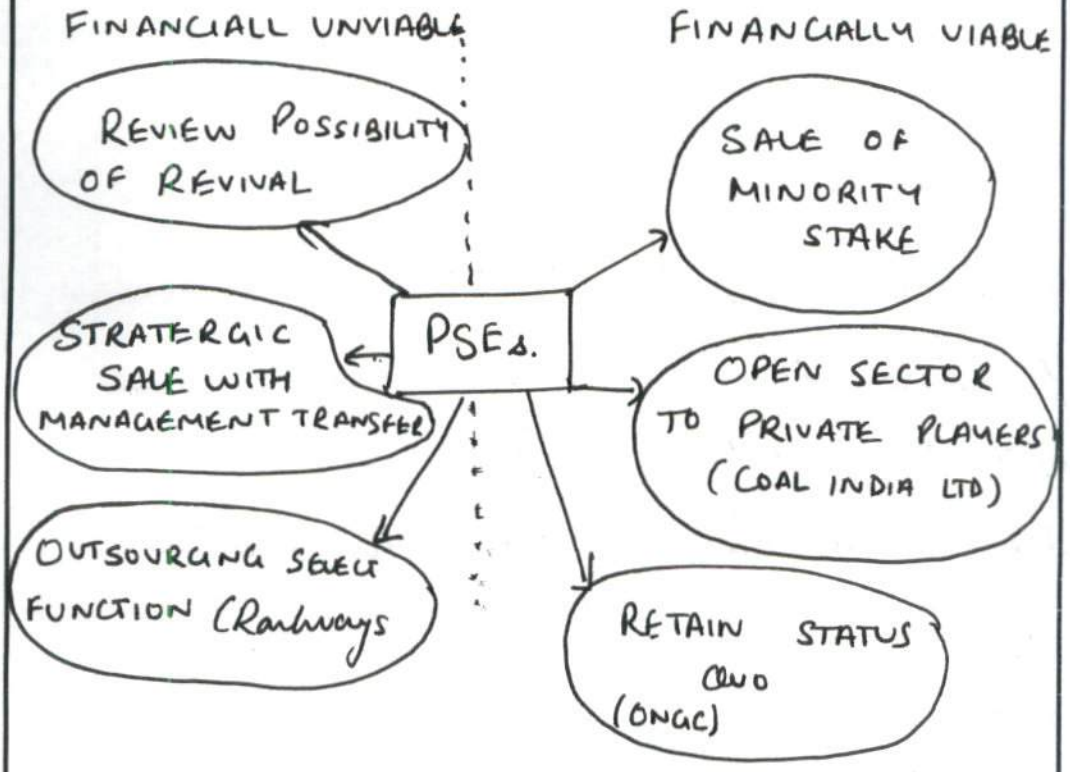
STRATERGY FOR PSEs.



WAY FORWARD:

→ The government has initiated sale of Air India, allowed private players in coal industry.

→ Exchange Traded Fund (ETF) Bharat-22 is a means of raising fund for PSEs

→ Disinvestment Policy should be considered on case-by-case basis.

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12. In the light of increasing NPAs and frauds, the twin balance sheet problem has grown immensely. Comment on the issue and analyse the potential of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code to be a game changer for Indian economy's health and long-term growth. **(250 words) 15**

NPAs एवं धोखाधड़ी की बढ़ती घटनाओं के चलते, दोहरे तुलन पत्र (ट्विन बैलेंस शीट) की समस्या में अत्यधिक वृद्धि हुई है। इस मुद्दे पर टिप्पणी कीजिए तथा भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था की दशा और दीर्घकालिक संवृद्धि के लिए दिवाला एवं दिवालियापन संहिता में एक गेम चेंजर होने की क्षमता का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Non Performing Assets (NPAs) are defined as loans whose interest/principal hasn't been paid for 90 days. In Public Sector Banks NPAs stand at 13% and for Private Banks 9.5%.

ISSUE OF NPA:

→ Due to reckless lending during 2003-08 boom.

→ Rising pressure of agricultural NPAs (grew by 23% last fiscal year)

→ NPAs limit future credit off take

→ They threaten banking structure.

Twin Balance Sheet Problem is the issue of over-leveraged firms suffering from asset as well as

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liability side of balance sheets.

Similarly multiple frauds being unravelled are related to NPA and TBS problem: the three re-reinforcing each other.

Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) seeks to make exiting of firms simpler by easy liquidation of assets thereby also easing pressure of bad loans on banks.

IBC includes:

→ DRT: Debt Recovery Tribunal and NCLT: National Company Law Tribunal for individuals and companies respectively

→ Use of Insolvency Professionals, Insolvency Professional Agencies and Information Utilities.

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→ Time bound resolution with maximum of 180 days.

① The IBC can help in releasing locked up assets. and making them available for future use.

② Stalled projects amounting for almost 7% of GDP could get a boost.

WAY FORWARD:

IBC accompanied with SARFESI, Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill 2018, Mission Indradhanush for Bank Recapitalization can help in relieving financial distress.

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13. Under-employment rather than unemployment is the key problem facing India today. Elaborate. Also, suggest measures to counter this problem.

(250 words) 15

वर्तमान में भारत के समक्ष मुख्य समस्या बेरोजगारी नहीं अपितु अल्प-रोजगार है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, इस समस्या के प्रत्युत्तर हेतु कुछ उपाय सुझाइए।

Under-employment refers to people being engaged in low-wage and low-productivity activities for their skill level. ILO finds that almost 82% of India's labourforce is causual employment / self-employed

ISSUES WITH UNDER-EMPLOYMENT:

① Low wages: affecting standards of living of people.

② Low-skill levels: only 4.2% of labour force is formally skilled as opposed to 96% in South Korea.

③ Lack of job security: which can

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lead to seasonal unemployment.

④ Lack of social security: due to large unorganized sector (85%)

⑤ Poor performance of manufacturing sector: due to lower productivity of labour.

⑥ Agriculture accounts ~~for 14.4%~~ 53% of employment with 14.4% contribution to GDP thus reflecting disguised unemployment.

⑦ Gender gap: lower pay to women also reflective of under employment.

MEASURES TO COUNTER PROBLEM:

① Promotion of labour intensive industries:

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- Textiles : will create jobs in tier II and tier III cities and specially for women
- Leather and footwear : India is the 2nd largest producer of leather. Need for technology upgradation.

② Public employment : ensuring timely wage payment under MGNREGA to address seasonal unemployment.

③ Skill India Mission to raise productivity.

④ Start-up India and Stand-up India to transform people from job seekers to job givers.

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14. The role of international trade in achieving a quicker pace of economic development is well recognized. What are the benefits of international trade for a developing country like India? Highlight the challenges that India faces in improving its share in world trade. **(250 words) 15**

आर्थिक विकास की द्रुत गति को हासिल करने में अंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार की भूमिका को बखूबी मान्यता प्राप्त है। भारत जैसे विकासशील राष्ट्र के लिए अंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार के क्या लाभ हैं? विश्व व्यापार में अपनी भागीदारी बढ़ाने में भारत द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

International trade grew an an unprecedented pace post the communication revolution in late 1990s. This helped in India achieve a higher growth rate in 2000s.

Role of trade for a developing country.

① Finding demand: global demand can boost domestic production, specially for high value commodities demanded by developed countries

② Access to raw material: India is the 2nd largest crude oil importer due to limited domestic availability.

③ Employment: trade in textiles

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can boost manufacturing. Trade in services created BPO revolution for India.

④ Access to technology: via FDI and presence of MNCs.

⑤ Creation of foreign currency reserve: ($410 billion for India presently).

Challenges India faces:

① Limited trade agreements: India is not a part of major trade block though RCEP negotiation with ASEAN countries is promising.

② Trade in manufacturing has had limited growth despite lower wages due to relatively lesser competence.

③ Frequent trade disputes: with EU regarding (Sanitary and Phytosan-

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- many measures) SPS, Indian Pharma Industry regarding non-compliance.

④ Lack of clear policy on agricultural exports has limited the sector's ability to grow globally.

⑥ Infrastructure bottlenecks: 75% trade by value and 90% by volume occurs via ports. However port infrastructure isn't up to global standards.

WAY FORWARD:

- Implementing TFA: Trade Facilitation Agreement for logistic ease.
- Released ~~Model~~ Draft Agricultural Export Policy 2018 should be adopted.
- Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20: MEIS and SEIS, Export Promotion of Capital Goods is a the way forward

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15. A near stagnant tax to GDP ratio for the country since decades reflects not only non-fruition of efforts to increase it but also underlying structural issues with tax regime. Comment. **(250 words) 15**

राष्ट्र के लिए कई दशकों से कर-GDP अनुपात का लगभग स्थिर रहना, न केवल इसको बढ़ाने हेतु किए जाने के प्रयासों के फलीभूत न होने, अपितु कर व्यवस्था में अंतर्निहित संरचनागत समस्याओं को भी प्रतिबिंबित करता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Indias tax to GDP ratio stands at 16.6% which is lower than comparable countries. Further only 4% of adult population pays taxes (ideally should be 23%) reflecting narrow tax base.

STRUCTURAL ISSUES:

① Narrow tax base

② Greater reliance on indirect tax which is relatively regressive.

③ Multiple exemptions like those on Small Saving Schemes benefits of which accrue to relatively rich.

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④ Frequent raising of income tax slabs thus losing out on tax buoyancy

⑤ Complicated provisions thereby reducing ease of tax compliance.

⑥ Excessive discretion with authority leading to harrasment and corruption.

RECENT MEASURES:

① Introduction of GST to simplify direct tax structure.

② Operation Clean Money following demonitization to include evaders.

③ Project Insights for Big Data analytics for increasing tax compliance.

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The past four years saw 42% rise in tax registration.

BUDGET 2018 :

① Introduction of Long Term Capital Gains tax ensuring equity principle

② Raising slabs for elderly

③ Lowering Corporate Tax for MSMEs with turnover up to 100 crores.

WAY FORWARD :

→ Easwaran panel on Direct Taxes recommended lowering TDS to 5% from 10% and implementing the Direct Tax Code (DTC)

→ Arbind Modi headed committee has been appointed for recommending a DTC.

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16. Enumerating the features of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana, discuss its potential for the growth of food processing sector in the country. (250 words) 15

प्रधान मंत्री किसान सम्पदा योजना की विशेषताओं को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए, देश में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्रक का विकास करने की इसकी क्षमता की विवेचना (चर्चा) कीजिए।

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojna gives a boost to Food Processing Sector by:

① Cluster based approach for establishing processing centers.

② Extending cold storage facilities to Primary Processing Centres

③ Setting up of 42 Mega Food Parks with upgraded technology

④ Adding capacity of secondary and tertiary processing.

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This can help by:

① Increasing value addition in food processing sector

② Relieving infrastructure and supply chain bottlenecks.

③ Limiting rural distress migration by providing employment opportunity in processing sector.

Uttarakhand has undertaken project to link research with farm practices and using primary processing for horticulture

BUDGET 2018:

- Sets up Specialized Agro Processing Financing Institutions in order to ease credit flow to the

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food processing sector.

- Income tax rebate to Farmer Producer Companies will also aid food processing.
- Single brand retailing along with contract farming can help alleviate the supply chain bottlenecks.

WAY FORWARD:

Food Processing has been named one of the SUNRISE industries that can provide backward linkages to agriculture

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17. What do you understand by Seed Replacement Rate? Explaining the concept of breeder, foundation and certified seeds, highlight the major policy initiatives taken in order to address the challenge of quality seed availability to farmers. **(250 words) 15**

बीज प्रतिस्थापन दर (सीड रिप्लेसमेंट रेट) से आप क्या समझते हैं? ब्रीडर, फाउंडेशन और प्रमाणित बीजों की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, किसानों के लिए गुणवत्तापरक बीजों की उपलब्धता की चुनौती का समाधान करने हेतु की गई प्रमुख नीतिगत पहलों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Seed Replacement Rate is the ratio of certified seeds versus recycled seeds that are used by farmers during sowing.

STAGES OF SEED :

Breeder seed : developed by research for high productivity

↓

Foundation seed

↓

Certified seed — Produced by certified organization carrying hallmark of the same.

Thus use of certified seeds is

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key towards achieving greater productivity and yields.

However a key issue remains monopoly of a handful Multinational Agencies like Monsanto which leads to exploitation of farmers.

Steps taken :

① Increase in public sector production of certified seeds: it has kept up and picked pace drastically recently.

② Seed village : to incentivize seed replacement and spread awareness.

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(3) ~~[illegible]~~ Creation of seed vault in Ladakh to conserve germplasm.

(4) Creation of seedbanks.

(5) Undertaking research in developing higher quality seeds specially in pulses and vegetables is vital.

WAY FORWARD:

- Awareness generation in farmers
- Greater research on 'orphan crops' as well.

MS Swaminathan Research Foundation recommends greater use of indigenous variety (like Kuttnad rice grown in Saline water)

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18. Enumerate the factors that determine cropping pattern in an agricultural region. Discuss the need for diversification in context of problems being faced by monoculture regions in India. **(250 words) 15**

किसी कृषि क्षेत्र में फसल पद्धति को निर्धारित करने वाले कारकों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। भारत में एकल फसली क्षेत्रों द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं के संदर्भ में फसल विविधीकरण की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

Cropping Patterns in an agricultural region are determined by :

① CLIMATE: (Rabi, Kharif, Zaid)
- Temperature
- Rainfall (Dry land crops (< 75cm) → millets

② IRRIGATION
- Only 38% of Gross Cropped Area is irrigated rest of the area is rainfed
- Access to irrigation leads to water-intensive crops like sugarcane.

③ DEMAND PATTERN
- Being located near urban areas

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incentivizes growing high value commodities due to greater demand.

(4) SOIL

(5) GOVERNMENT POLICY

- High MSP for wheat and rice has skewed cropping patterns towards these two all over the country.

(6) CROP RISK

Vegetables, pulses have greater volatility and are subject to more risk.

Issues with Monoculture:

(1) Depletion of soil fertility: as it gets devoid of particular nutrient.

(2) Greater risk for farmers in event of pest or disease.

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Thus diversification can help environmentally as well as economically. This has to be achieved by:

① Mixed farming (allied activities)

② Mixed cropping (strip farming, intercropping, relay cropping)

WAY FORWARD

There is a need for awareness generation amongst farmers regarding advantage of diversification

- Steps like distributing variety of seeds initially can be of help.

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19. The need to overhaul the current budget making process can be gauged from the fact that it neither undertakes broad-based consultations, nor is adequately transparent nor effective in estimating and allocating the demands of various stakeholders. Examine. **(250 words) 15**

वर्तमान बजट निर्माण प्रक्रिया में आमूल परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता का अनुमान इस तथ्य से लगाया जा सकता है कि न तो इसका परामर्श का आधार व्यापक है, न ही पर्याप्त पारदर्शी है एवं न ही यह विभिन्न हितधारकों की मांगों का आकलन और आबंटन करने में ही प्रभावी है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

The Budget Making process is drawn from Article 112 which requires presentation of Annual Financial Statement. Constitution only mandates a separation of capital account from revenue, rest is done as per rules.

ISSUES IN BUDGET MAKING:

① Formulation of Demand for Grants.

- Ministries do not undertake a consultative bottom-up approach
- Departmentally Related Standing Committees have limited

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expertise in examining this grant.

② There is no formal consultative process for involving inputs from industry.

③ Budget making process focuses on outlays rather than output or outcome.

④ The spending capacity of various organs is not considered. Eg entire outlay for railway could not be spent. Similarly huge sums remain unspent (CAMPA fund, Nirbhaya Fund)

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Budget making reforms undertaken:

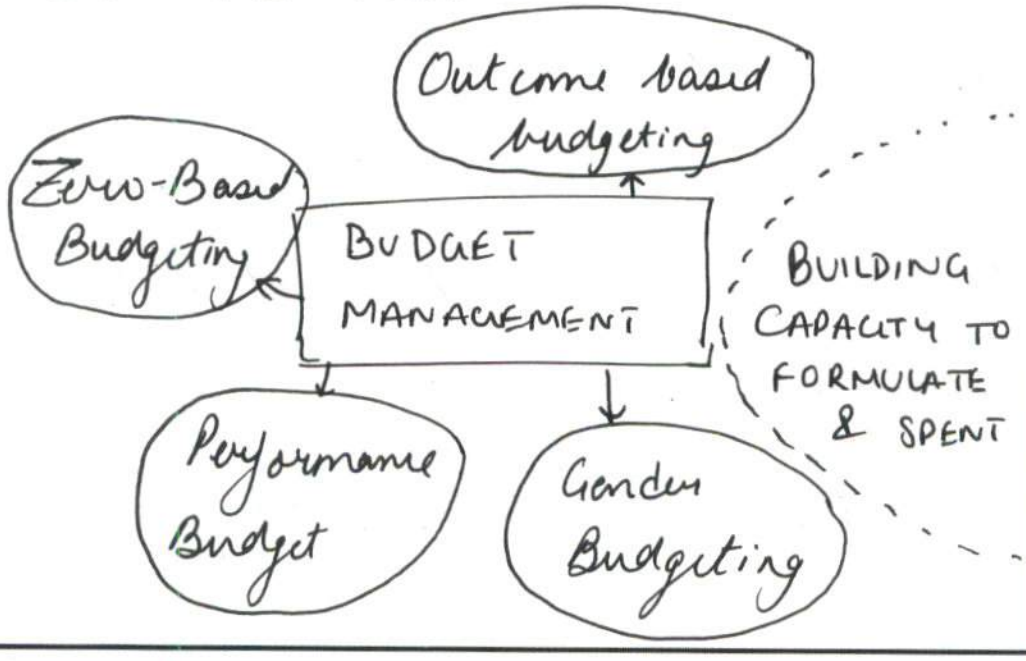
① Moving up date of presentation to February 1st (to ease March rush, start projects before monsoon)

② Removing Plan and Non-Plan segregation.

③ Merging of Railway Budget with General Budget

④ Reducing number of schemes into 3 basic funding pattern.

WAY FORWARD.



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20. Identifying the key elements under the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), briefly explain how it can lead to holistic development of the horticulture sector in India. Also elaborate the factors which act as roadblocks for the efficient supply chain of Fruits and Vegetables sector in India. **(250 words) 15**

बागवानी के समन्वित विकास के लिए मिशन (मिशन फॉर इंटीग्रेटेड डेवलपमेंट ऑफ़ हॉर्टिकल्चर: MIDH) के अंतर्गत प्रमुख तत्वों की पहचान करते हुए, संक्षेप में व्याख्या कीजिए कि यह भारत में बागवानी क्षेत्रक के समग्र विकास को किस प्रकार बढ़ावा दे सकता है। साथ ही, भारत में फल एवं सब्जी क्षेत्रक हेतु प्रभावी आपूर्ति श्रृंखला में बाधक के रूप में कार्य करने वाले कारकों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

- Horticulture sector accounts for 28% of agricultural GDP with only 9% of net sown area.
- The shifting demand patterns towards high value commodities imply need for shifting cropping patterns.

MIDH will help by:

① Incentivizing farmers to undertake horticulture by backing it with assured procurement.

② Increasing horticulture yields by

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employing better technology, using higher yielding seeds.

③ Spreading awareness regarding horticulture crops and best practices regarding same.

④ Training youth in high-skilled and technology intensive practices like polyhouse.

Roadblocks to efficient supplychain of Fruits and Vegetables:

① Post-harvest losses: ICRIER study finds 30-35% loss of value in fruits like lichi from bihar.

② Lack of availability of cold storage: specially harmful for a tropical country like India.

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③ Absence of primary processing centers near farm areas.

④ APMC acts in certain states include fruits and vegetables thereby limiting efficient supply chain.

⑤ India lacks secondary and tertiary processing ability which adds major value.

WAY FORWARD:

→ M.S. Swaminathan stresses on need to develop horticulture in peri-urban areas - this will ease supply chain pressure.

→ Developing horticulture in organic North-East for exports to ASEAN as part of Look-East policy.